BERNICE PAUAHI
BISHOP MUSEUM
OF
POLYNESIAN
ETHNOLOGY
AND
NATURAL
HISTORY

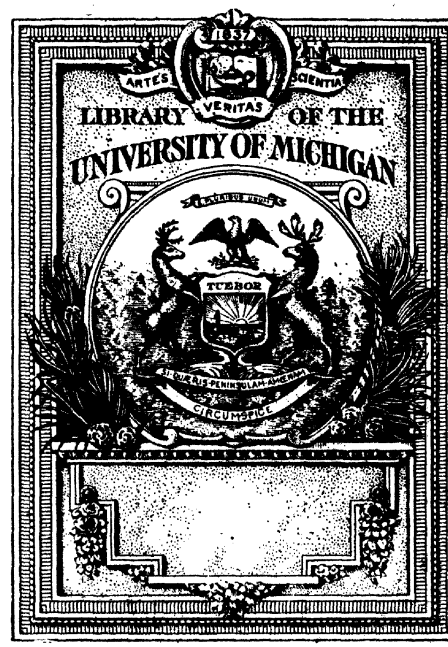
MEMOIRS
1
1899–1903

C 482,914

GN
670
.B52
v.1
no.1-5

UNIV
OF

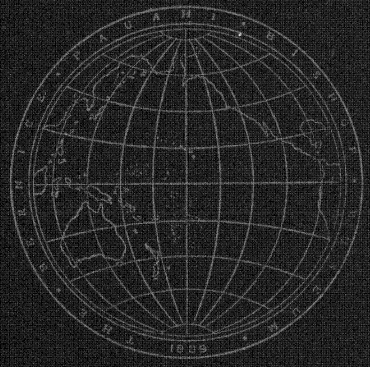
SHOUT
SHARE
IT



THE GIFT OF
Bernice Pauahi Bishop
Museum

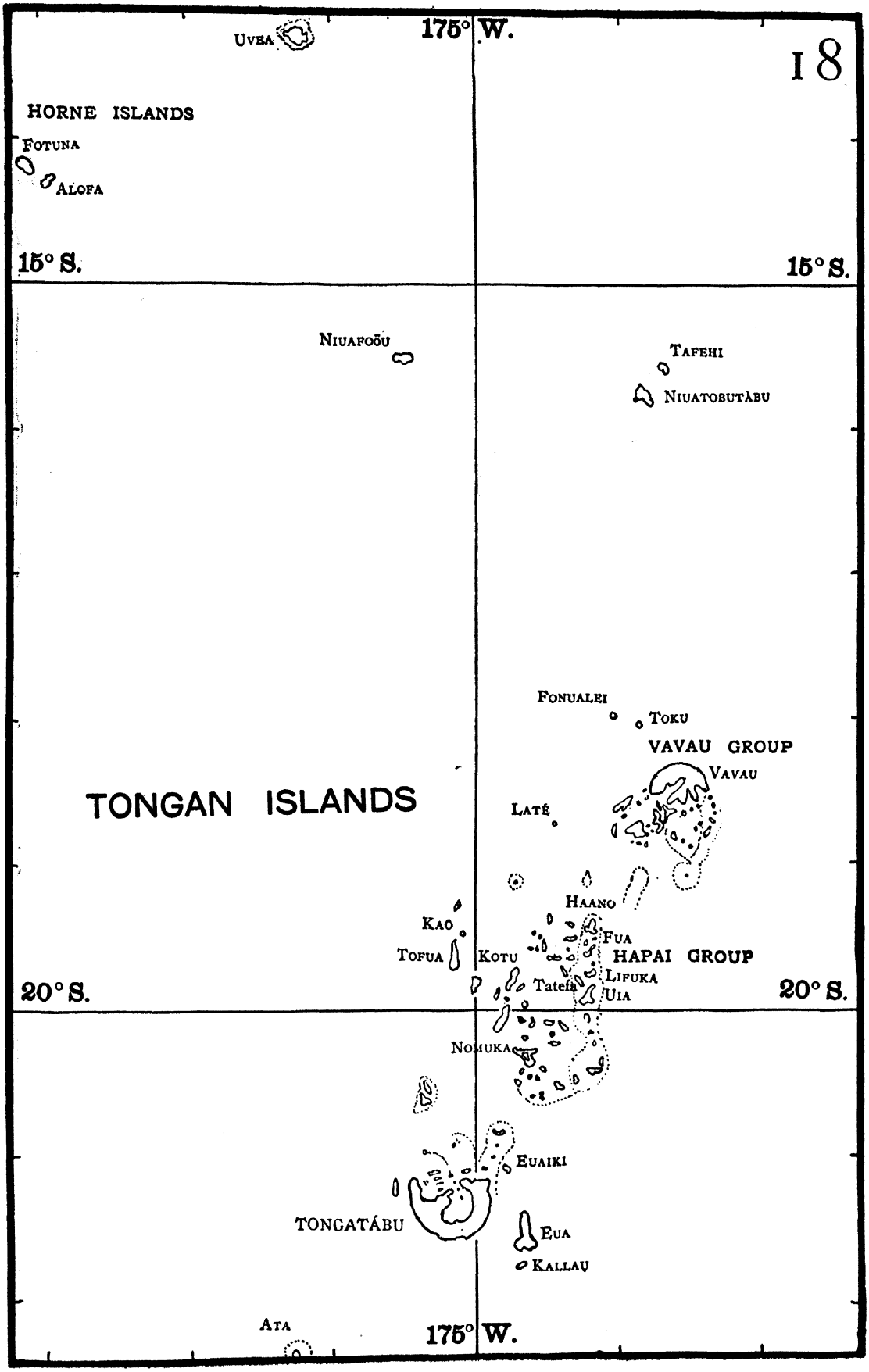
GN
670
.B52
V.1.
no1-5

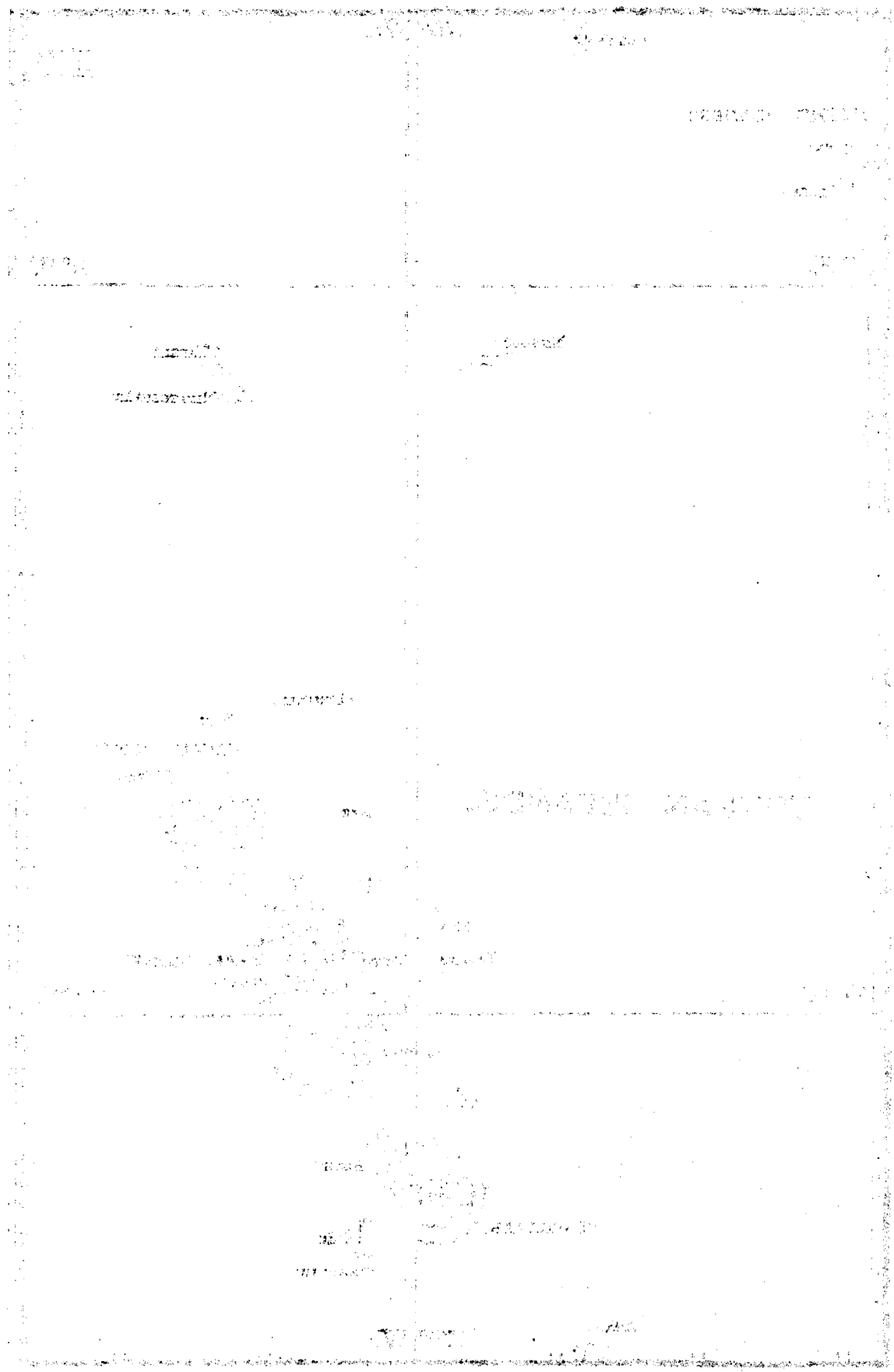
Index to the Islands of the Pacific



BY WILLIAM T. BRIGHAM, A. M.

MEMOIRS B. P. BISHOP MUSEUM
Vol. I., No. 2


175° W.
UVEA
HORNE ISLANDS
FOTUNA
ALOFA
15° S.
15° S.
NIUAFOŌU
TAFEHI
NIUATOBUTÀBU
TONGAN ISLANDS
FONUALEI
TOKU
VAVAU GROUP
VAVAU
LATÉ
HAANO
KAO
TOFUA
KOTU
FUA
HAPAI GROUP
LIFUKA
Tatefa
UIA
20° S.
20° S.
NOMUKA
EUAIKI
TONGATÁBU
EUA
KALLAU
ATA
175° W.



Pari, two islands off the northeast coast of Guadalcanar, Solomon islands. 9° 43′ 30″ S., 160° 46′ E. Pari pile is smaller than Pari sule, which is about 1 m. E-W. by half a mile.

Parivara, see Varivara, New Guinea.

Pariwara, two islets near Redscar bay, New Guinea.

Parry, a small group of the Bonin islands. 27° 40′ N., 142° 14′ E.

Parry, islet of Eniwetok, Marshall islands. 11° 21′ N., 162° 25′ E.

Parry, see Mauki of the Hervey islands.

Parseval is at the entrance to Port St. Vincent, New Caledonia.

Parum or Parram, islet of Ponapé, Caroline islands.

Pass, see Anchorage, Suvaroff group.

Passage, in Choiseul bay, Solomon islands.

Passage, see Ovalu, Fiji.

Passage, see Vatu i thake, Fiji.

Patik, islet of Ponapé, Caroline islands.

Patrocinio or Byer, of the Hawaiian group, was discovered by Captain Zipiani, of the Spanish ship *Nuestra Señora del Pilar* in 1799; 3 m. long, volcanic. Called Byer by Captain Morrell, July, 1825. Place doubtful. 28° 30′ N., 177° 18′ E. It has been expunged from the British Admiralty charts on perhaps insufficient grounds.

Paumotu, Tuamotu or Low archipelago. Coral atolls extending over sixteen degrees of longitude. The native name means "Cloud (or bunch) of islands." Quirós, in 1606, saw several islands of the group, but these cannot now be determined so great is the similarity among all these islands. Many of the great navigators observed several islands, but Wilkes (1841) gave more accurate details, and to his surveys the modern charts are chiefly indebted. The inhabitants vary from the Vitian to the Tahitian type. There are 78 atolls each numbering many islets; 18 atolls are inhabited, the population being estimated at 8000, nearly all of them Protestants. Flies are very troublesome. Principal exports, copra and pearl shell, in the hands of American and British merchants of Tahiti. France took the archipelago in 1844 and the French Resident is stationed on Fakarava. The detached islands to the southeast, Ducie, Henderson, Pitcairn and Oeno are British possessions. From the structure of the atolls their form is continually changing, and occasionally in severe storms the sea breaks over them destroying the inhabitants and making radical changes in the geography. **20, 21, 22.**

Pavuvu, see Russell, Solomon islands.

Peacock, see Ahii of the Paumotu archipelago. **20.**

Peak, see Panabahai of the Louisiade archipelago.

Peard, a name of Mangareva or Gambier. **22.**

Pearl and Hermes reef, Hawaiian islands. Discovered in 1822 by two whalers, *Pearl* and *Hermes* wrecked near the eastern end on the same night, within ten miles of each other. An atoll extending E-W. 16 m., N-S. 9 m., or 40 m. in circumference, with 12 islets, the southeast one in 27° 47′ 50″ N., 175° 51′ W. **2.**

Peddlar, see Arno, Marshall islands.

Peel, one of the Coffin group, Bonin islands. 27° 08′ N., 142° 15′ E.

Pegan, St. David, Freewill or Onata. Reported by ship *Warwick* in 1761. Atoll 14 m. N-S., with 4 low islets; inhabited. Under the Dutch flag. 0° 57′ N., 134° 21′ E.

Pegue, one of the Hermit islands. 1° 35′ S., 144° 58′ E. **8.**

Peihi, islet on the west reef of Huaheine, Society islands.

Peka, high island of Fiji. 16° 52′ 54″ S., 177° 26′ 06″ E.⊙

Pele, northeast from Faté, New Hebrides; 2 m. long, 300 ft. high; Polynesian inhabitants.

Pelelep, of Duperrey is Pingelap, Caroline islands.

Peleliu or Pililu, of the Pelew islands, extends 3 m. NE-SW. 6° 58′ N., 134° 16′ 15″ E.

Pelew or Palao, the Arrecifos of Villalobos, who discovered them in 1543, extend about 85 m. N-S., while the greatest breadth does not exceed 7 m. A barrier reef with many passages extends the whole length of the group. The population in 1875 was 10,000; less than a century before it was 40,000. No pestilence, no massacres, simply want of energy. Semper says: "The iron of the European followed too close upon the stone of the savage." The six principal islands are N'yaur on the south, Peleliu, Eil Malk or Irakong, Uruktapi, Korror (seat of government), and Babeltop, with many islets.

Pelican, on the Australian coast. 13° 53′ S., 143° 52′ E.

Pell, see Lisiansky of the Hawaiian group.

Pémé, the northeast islet of the Hermit group. 1° 29′ S., 145° 06′ E.

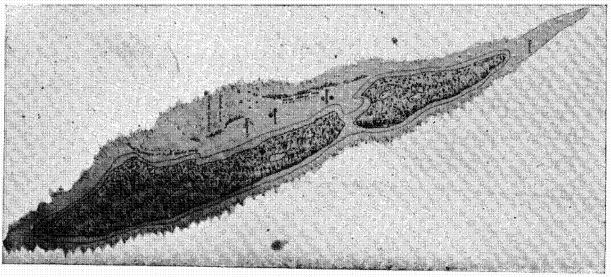


FIG. 10. PERU.

Penantipode, a name sometimes given to Antipodes island, New Zealand.

Pender, a circular islet of the Engineer group, Louisiade archipelago.

Penrhyn, see Tongareva.

Pentecost, see Arag of the New Hebrides.

Percy, low and wooded, 2 m. long, in Cloudy bay, on southeast coast of New Guinea.

Peregrina (La), see Gente Hermosa. **15.**

Peroat, see Peru of the Gilbert islands.

Perry, a high island of the Hudson group, Fiji. 17° 41′ 30″ S., 177° 05′ E.⊙

Peru, Sunday, Maria, Eliza, Peroat or Francis, was discovered by Captain Clerk of the ship *John Palmer* in 1827; 11 m. long, 6–8 ft. high. Population about 2000. Southeast point is in 1° 27′ 35″ S., 176° 05′ W.

Pescado (Isla de), discovered by Quirós February 21, 1606. Perhaps the same as San Bernardo, or even Solitaria.

Pescadores, see Bikini, Marshall group, or Rongelab.

Petat, off west side of Bouka, Solomon islands. 5° 09′ S., 154° 30′ E.

Philip, see Sorol of the Caroline islands.

Philip, islet at the entrance of Makira harbor, San Cristóval, Solomon islands.

Phillips, a name given to Makemo, Paumotu archipelago, by Trumbull in honor of Sir Richard Phillips, late Sheriff of London.

Phœbe, see Baker, also Tamana, Gilbert islands.

Phœnix, a group of 8 low, scattered islands. For position see the islands composing it, Gardner or Kemin, Hull, Sydney, Phœnix, Birnie, Enderbury, Canton, McKean. **17.**

Phœnix, the nomenclator of the previous group, is a mile long and half as broad, 18–20 ft. high. Formerly had deposits of guano, but was worked out in 1871. British protectorate was proclaimed June 29, 1889. 3° 47′ S., 170° 43′ W.⊙

Piano, one of the Hermit group. 1° 34′ S., 144° 56′ E.

Piedu, island 540 ft. high in Bougainville strait, Solomon islands. 6° 52′ S., 156° 09′ E.

Piele, near Nguna, New Hebrides; 2 m. long; inhabited.

Pig, see Nimoa of the Louisiade archipelago.

Pig, see Ulu of the Bismarck archipelago.

Pigen, islet of Aurh, Marshall islands.

Pigeon, on the Australian coast. 12° 31′ S., 143° 18′ E.

Pigeon, near Moresby island, New Guinea; 60 ft. high.

Pigeon, see Credner of the Bismarck archipelago.

Pigeon, see Palakuru of the Bismarck archipelago.

Pikela or Lydia of the Caroline islands. 8° 38′ N., 147° 13′ E. Considered doubtful. **3.**

Pikelot or Coquille, of the Caroline islands, was discovered by Duperrey July 3, 1824, and by him called Bigalli. It is but 300 yds. in diameter, low and uninhabited. Lütke places it in 8° 09′ N., 147° 42′ E. **3.**

Pikhat, islet of Butaritari, Gilbert islands. 3° 13′ 10″ N., 172° 40′ E.

Pileni, inhabited island 1 m. NW-SE., 100 ft. high, in the Matema group. British protectorate declared August 18, 1898.

Pililu, see Peleliu, Pelew islands.

Pilipal, islet of Namonuito, Caroline islands.

Pilot, islet at the mouth of Requin bay, Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides.

Pinaki, a form of Nganati.

Pine, see Huéguénée, Loyalty islands.

Piner, a low island of the Tiri group, off Vanua levu, Fiji. 16° 23′ 54″ S., 179° 08′ 25″ E.⊙

Pines (Isle of), lies southeast from New Caledonia and belongs to France; 11.5 m. NW-SE.; 880 ft. high. About 800 natives of Papuan stock and formerly cannibals. Here the French missionaries took refuge in 1847 when driven by the natives from Balade in New Caledonia. 22° 39′ 20″ S., 167° 28′ E. **13.**

Pingelap, Musgrave or MacAskill, of the Caroline islands, was discovered by Captain Musgrave in the *Sugar Cane*, 1793; and again by Captain MacAskill of the ship *Lady Barlow* in 1809. Three islands compose the group which is 2.5 m. in diameter; Pingelap is the southern and principal, Taka is small, and Tugulu (Chikuru) is the northern. They are well wooded and have about 900 inhabitants, of light color. 6° 12′ N., 160° 53′ E. **5.**

Pionne, islet of Banaré bay on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Piper, a group on the Australian coast. 12° 15′ S., 143° 14′ E.

Pipoa, on the Australian coast. 14° 07′ S., 144° 32′ E.

Piron or Yeina is 11 m. northwest of Tagula in the Louisiade archipelago. Inhabitants warlike.

Pise or Pis, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands. 7° 42′ 30″ N., 151° 46′ E.

Pisonia, one of the Wellesley group in the Gulf of Carpentaria, northeast from Mornington. 16° 30′ S., 139° 32′ 30″ E.

Pitcairn was discovered by Carteret July 2, 1767. Supposed by some to be the Encarnacion of Quirós; 2.2 m. E-W., 1 m. wide, 1000 ft. high. Named for a relative of the Major Pitcairn who fired the first shot in the American revolution. Most interest attaches to this island from the mutiny of the *Bounty* in 1789. These mutineers were not the first inhabitants, however, for skeletons buried with stone adzes and a pearl shell not found now on the island, have been unearthed in several places. British protectorate proclaimed August 18, 1898. Adamstown is, according to Beechey, in 25° 03′ 37″ S., 130° 08′ 23″ W.

Pitt, a small, low, wooded island on the New Guinea coast. 10° 35′ 20″ S., 151° 02′ 50″ E.

Pitt, see Makin of the Gilbert islands.

Pitt, see Rangiauria, one of the Chatham islands.

Pizaras, islet of Namonuito, Caroline islands. 8° 34′ 20″ N., 150° 32′ 30″ E. **4.**

Platform, islet in midst of reefs, Admiralty group. 2° 44′ S., 147° 03′ E.

Pleasant, see Nawodo of the Gilbert islands.

Pleiades, a group northwest from Uea, Loyalty islands. They are, beginning at the northeast end, North, Isénay or La Baleine, La Tortue, Fatouba, Huéguénée or Pine, Oidi, Deguala.

Poanopa, a way of spelling Bonabe.

Pollard Rock, a name of Gardner of the Hawaiian islands.

Pole, in Torres strait. 10° 12′ S., 142° 28′ E.

Poll, of the Three Sisters group in Torres strait. 10° 15′ S., 142° 49′ E.

Poloa, islet of Tongatabu on the northwest. 20° 05′ 30″ S., 175° 14′ 30″ W. **18.**

Poloat or Enderby, of the Caroline islands. In 1799 Ibargoitia discovered an island which he called Kata. Freycinet found it was two distinct islands, one of which he called Alet, the other Poloat or Pozoat. They are on a reef 6 m. E-W. Population about 100. 7° 19′ 25″ N., 149° 15′ E. The group is usually called Enderby, a name given by Captain Renneck in 1826 in honor of his employers, London merchants.

Pomodedere, in Cloudy bay on the New Guinea coast. 10° 17′ S., 148° 46′ E.

Pompom, islet off the south coast of Murua in the Kiriwina group. 9° 07′ S., 152° 31′ E.

Ponafidin, one of the Bonin islands.

Ponapé or Ascension was discovered by Lütke January 2, 1828; 12 m. N-S., 14.5 m. E-W.; 2861 ft. high; coral reef 60 m. in circumference, on which are many basaltic rocks or islets. Metalanien harbor, which is in 6° 51′ N., 158° 18′ E., has on the shores very interesting ruins (see *Geographical Journal, 1899*, p. 105; also, *La Isla de Ponape*, by Pereiro, 1895; both give maps of these ruins which were first noticed by Dr. L. H. Gulick of the American mission). Ponapé is the largest and most important of the Caroline islands. Fanua pei = Land of the holy places. **5.**

Pones, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands.

Ponui, in Auckland harbor, New Zealand.

Poporang, islet of Shortland, Solomon islands. **11.**

Porcupine, islet at base of Mont d'Or at the south end of New Caledonia; 300 ft. high, rocky and covered with fir trees.

Porondu or Contrarieté, islet on the southwest coast of New Caledonia; low and wooded.

Pororan, off the west coast of Bouka, Solomon islands. 5° 15′ S., 154° 30′ E.

Portland, three low, wooded islands in the Bismarck archipelago, the eastern one the largest; 2.5 m. long, inhabited. 2° 38′ S., 149° 40′ E.

Portland, see Waikawa, New Zealand.

Portlock, in Torres strait. 10° 07′ S., 142° 22′ E.

Possession, northeast from Banks in Torres strait. 10° 05′ S., 142° 20′ E.

Possession, in Endeavor channel. 10° 42′ S., 142° 23′ E. It seems probable that there is but one Possession island, but on the chart sometimes one, sometimes the other position is given.

Pott, one of the Belep group northwest from New Caledonia; 4 m. NW-SE.

Powell, islet near Pender in the Louisiade archipelago.

Pozoat or Poloat, eastern islet of Enderby group, Caroline islands. 7° 20′ N., 149° 17′ E.

Predour (Le) islet off St. Vincent bay on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Predpriatie, see Akahaina, Paumotu archipelago. Named for Kotzebue's sloop of war.

Prince Frederick Henry, a low, flat island, 90 m. long, on the southwest coast of New Guinea, north of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Prince of Wales, a group in Torres strait, comprising Thursday, Horn, Prince of Wales, Friday (Quarantine station), Goode and Hammond. 10° 40′ S., 142° 11′ E. ⊙

Prince William Henry, see Nengonengo of the Paumotu archipelago.

Prince William Islands, Tasman's name for the Fijian group.

Princessa, see Lib of the Marshall islands. **6.**

Proby, the name given by the discoverer, Captain Edwards, to Niuafoou, Tongan islands.

Prospect, see Washington.

Protection, see Leausan, off the northwest coast of Faté, New Hebrides. Leleppa, on the same coast, is also called Protection, or are they perhaps confounded?

Providence, see Udjelong of the Marshall islands.

Pudiué or Observatory, islet off the northeast coast of New Caledonia. Here was buried Huon de Kermadec, captain of the *Espérance* of D'Entrecasteaux' expedition. (Died May 7, 1792.)

Puen, islet, see Montravel, New Caledonia.

Pugelug, islet of the Caroline islands.

Pukapuka, a name given by traders to Tog in the Torres group.

Pukapuka, or Clerke, low, inhabited atoll of the Paumotu archipelago. 17° 23′ S., 138° 35′ W.

Pukapuka, the north island of the Danger group, 80 ft. high. Population, 375; coconut trees abundant. 10° 53′ S., 165° 45′ 30″ W.

Pukapuka, Henuake, Honden or Dog, was discovered by Lemaire and Schouten April 10, 1616; 330 m. west from Manahiki, and consists of three islets around a fine

closed lagoon. The first *John Williams* was lost here in 1864. Uninhabited, but it is said that there are snakes there. 14° 55′ 40″ S., 138° 47′ 36″ W.⊙ Must not be confounded with Danger island. **22.**

Pukararo (*raro* = leeward), one of the islets of Vairaatea, Paumotu archipelago. North end is in 19° 18′ S., 139° 18′ W. **22.**

Pukaruha, or Serle, was discovered by Captain Wilson in the *Duff* May 28, 1797, who named it for the author of *Horæ Solitariæ;* 7.5×2.2 m., 12 ft. high, with closed lagoon; 120 inhabitants. Southeast extreme is in 18° 22′ 30″ S., 136° 58′ 30″ W. (Beechey.) **22.**

Pukarunga (*runga* = windward), islet of Vairaatea, also called Egmont; discovered by Wallis in 1767. 19° 18′ S., 139° 18′ W. **22.**

Puketutu or Neckes, in Manukau harbor, New Zealand.

Pully, one of the Tiri group, off Vanua levu, Fiji. 16° 25′ 24″ S., 179° 07′ E.⊙

Pulo Anna or Current, of the Pelew group, is half a mile long, low, inhabited. Pulo is the Malay for island. 4° 38′ N., 132° 02′ E.

Pulo Marière or Warren Hastings, Caroline islands, was discovered in 1761. Low, inhabited; natives resemble Malays. 1.5 m. N-S. 4° 20′ N., 132° 28′ E.(?)

Pulo Suge or Pulusuk, see Suk of the Caroline islands. **4.**

Pulo Wat, see Fanadik, Caroline islands.

Puna, northernmost of the Malume group, Bismarck archipelago. 3° 10′ S., 154° 25′ E.

Punawan, largest of the Duperré group, Louisiade archipelago.

Puramatara, islet off Cape Surville, San Cristóval, Solomon islands.

Purdy, a group of which the islands were by Krusenstern named Bat, Mole and Mouse. 2° 55′ S., 146° 28′ E. The inhabitants resemble Admiralty islanders. **8.**

Puynipet, one of the many forms of Ponapé.

Pylstaart (Tropic Bird), see Ata of the Tongan islands. Tasman's name.

Pyramid, islet of Malaita, Solomon islands.

Qakea, islet on the east coast of Vanua Lava, New Hebrides, at the south entrance to Port Patteson. Here the language of Mota is spoken.

Qamea, the Fijian orthography of Ngamea, Fiji.

Queen Charlotte, see Akiaki, Paumotu archipelago. **22.**

Queen Charlotte, see Nukutavake, Paumotu archipelago. **22.**

Quernel, islet on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Quirosa, a name of Ponapé, Caroline islands.

Quoin, on the Australian coast. 12° 25′ S., 143° 29′ E.

Quoin, rock islet a mile southeast from Mugula, south coast of New Guinea.

Quoin or Tua, southeast from Orangerie bay, south coast of New Guinea.

Quoy or Krudu, on the New Guinea coast, extends 8 m. E-W., and is well wooded.

Raberabe, low island of Fiji. 16° 57′ 25″ S., 178° 43′ 20″ E.⊙ Also Rabi Rabi.

Radogala, see Rongelab, Marshall islands.

Raeffsky, a group of the Paumotu archipelago, discovered by Bellingshausen in 1820. Consists of Tepoto, Tuinaka and Hiti. **21.**

Rahiroa, see Rangiroa, Paumotu archipelago. **20.**

Raiatea or Ulietea, of the Society islands, is about 30 m. in circumference, and the highest peak is 3389 ft. Population, 1400; all Protestants. Tahaa is within the same reef and there are many islets between them. 16° 40′ S., 154° 40′ W. **20.**

Raine, in Torres strait. 11° 35′ 50″ S., 144° 02′ 20″ E.

Rairoa, see Rangiroa, Paumotu archipelago. **20.**

Rakaanga or Reirson lies about 20 m. NNW. from Monahiki. Discovered by Bellingshausen in 1820, who called it Grand Duke Alexander. Captain Patrickson called it Reirson in 1822. Population, about 350. No lagoon. 10° 02′ S., 161° 05′ 30″ W. British protectorate declared August 9, 1889.

Rakino, in Auckland bay, New Zealand.

Raki Raki, high island off Viti levu, Fiji. 17° 20′ 20″ S., 177° 59′ 30″ E.⊙

Rakiura, the Maori name of Stewart island, New Zealand.

Ralick, a name given to the western chain of the Marshall islands.

Rambi (Rabi), high, inhabited island of Fiji; 8.7 m. NE-SW., 4.5 m. wide, 1550 ft. high. North point is in 16° 24′ 40″ S., 180° 08′ E.

Ramos (Los), a name given by both Gallego and Figueroa to Malaita, Solomon islands. 8° 19′ S., 160° 09′ E.

Ramung, islet on the northern side of Yap, Caroline islands.

Ranai, a form of Lanai, Hawaiian islands.

Rangiauria or Pitt, the southeastern of the Chatham islands, New Zealand.

Rangiroa, Rahiroa, Vliegen, Deans or Nairsa, is an extensive atoll with many islets; 66 m. long, inhabited. (Wilkes, I., 337.) 15° 05′ 15″ S., 147° 58′ 34″ W. **20.**

Rangitoto, a volcanic island in Auckland harbor, New Zealand.

Rano, islet on the northeast coast of Malekula, New Hebrides. **12.**

Raoul or Sunday was discovered by D'Entrecasteaux March 15, 1793; 12 m. in circumference, 1627 ft. high. Of the Kermadec group, belonging to New Zealand. 29° 20′ S., 178° 10′ W.⊙ Joseph and Ange Raoul were pilots on the *Recherche.*

Raoul was represented on former charts as an island of some size between Gicquel and Willaumez in the Bismarck archipelago. It is now found to be part of a mountainous peninsula of New Britain. **10.**

Rapa or Oparo was discovered by Vancouver December 22, 1791; about 20 m. in circumference, and 2100 ft. high. Natives do not know the name Oparo, but call the island Lappa (Rapa). Climate delightful. When discovered population numbered 1500 fine Polynesians resembling Maoris; February 23, 1882, there were but 100 all told. On six hills there are stone fortifications like the Rapanui terraces. Natives make a thick, heavy kapa. French protectorate in 1844; island annexed to France February, 1882. See account by Captain Vine Hall, *Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc.*, June, 1869. 27° 36′ S., 144° 22′ W.

Rapaiti, islet of Rapa. 27° 38′ S., 144° 15′ W.

Rapanui or Easter, said to have been seen by Davis in 1686. Admiral Roggewein saw it first on April 6, 1722 (Easter Sunday). Cook saw it in 1774. It is of triangular form, the longest side measuring 13 m. NE-SW. Volcanic with trachytic lava and obsidian. The inhabitants are Polynesian from Rapa, and they call their island "Te Pito o te honua," the navel of the earth. The most interesting remains on the island are the huge images so often described, and other relics of

ancient inhabitants. Rapanui was surveyed by Beechey in 1825, and by H. M. S. *Topaze* in November, 1868. For full account see *Anuario Hidrografico de la Marina de Chili, 1881*, pp. 164–190., Santiago.; *Tour du Monde*, XXXVI., 225. The best account is by W. J. Thompson, U. S. Navy, in the *Report of the U. S. Nat. Museum*, 1889, p. 447. From this the map is copied. 27° 08′ S., 109° 25′ W.

Raputata or Welle, also called Sanaroa, of the D'Entrecasteaux group, is low, 10 m. N-S., 8 m. E-W.. About 250 inhabitants. 9° 38′ S., 151° E. **9.**

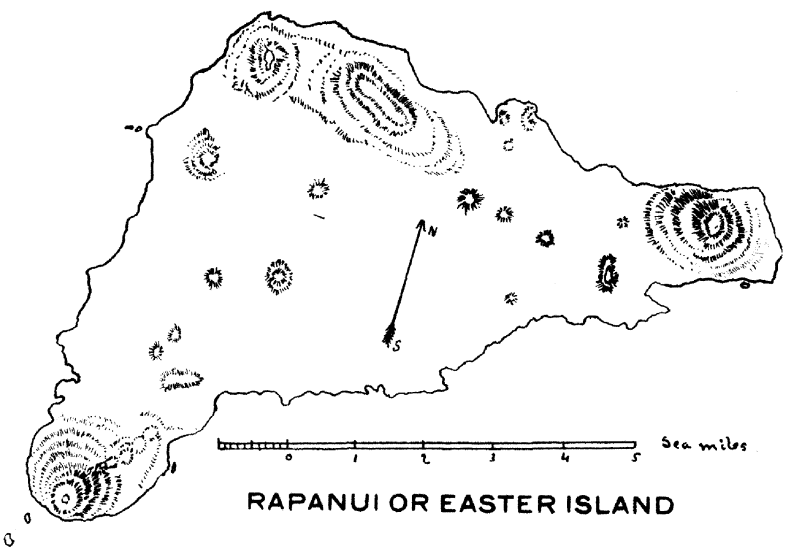
Rara, western of Sloss group, Louisiade archipelago.

Rara ni Tinka, a name of Tavuka, Fiji.

Raraka, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered October 1, 1831, by Captain Ireland of the brig *Adhemar*. It is triangular, 15 m. on a side. Lagoon has deep blue water. (Wilkes, I., 330.) Inhabited. West point is in 16° 08′ S., 145° 00′ 40″ W.

Raroia or Barclay de Tolly was discovered by Bellingshausen in 1820; of the Paumotu archipelago; population, 75. The north point is in 15° 56′ S., 142° 22′ W.

Rarotonga, a beautiful island of the Hervey group, was discovered by John Williams in 1823; at least he gave the first authentic report of it. It is about 30 m. in circumference, volcanic, and very fertile. Mt. Tervanga is 2920 ft. high. Population, 2000. English protectorate declared in 1888. 21° 20′ S., 160° W. **23.**



RAPANUI OR EASTER ISLAND

FIG. 11.

Rat, in Fortescue strait, New Guinea. 10° 36′ 35″ S., 150° 54′ E.

Ratack or Radack, the eastern chain of the Marshall islands.

Rativa, islet on the coast of Vanua levu, Fiji. 16° 44′ 20″ S., 179° 40′ 30″ E.⊙

Raur, southeast islet of Wolea, Caroline islands; inhabited. 7° 21′ 30″ N., 143° 57′ 30″ E. **3.**

Ravahere, see Manaka, Paumotu archipelago. Some refer it to Marakau or Dauahaida.

Ravaivai, see Vavitao of the Austral islands.

Raven, see Ngatik of the Caroline islands. **5.**

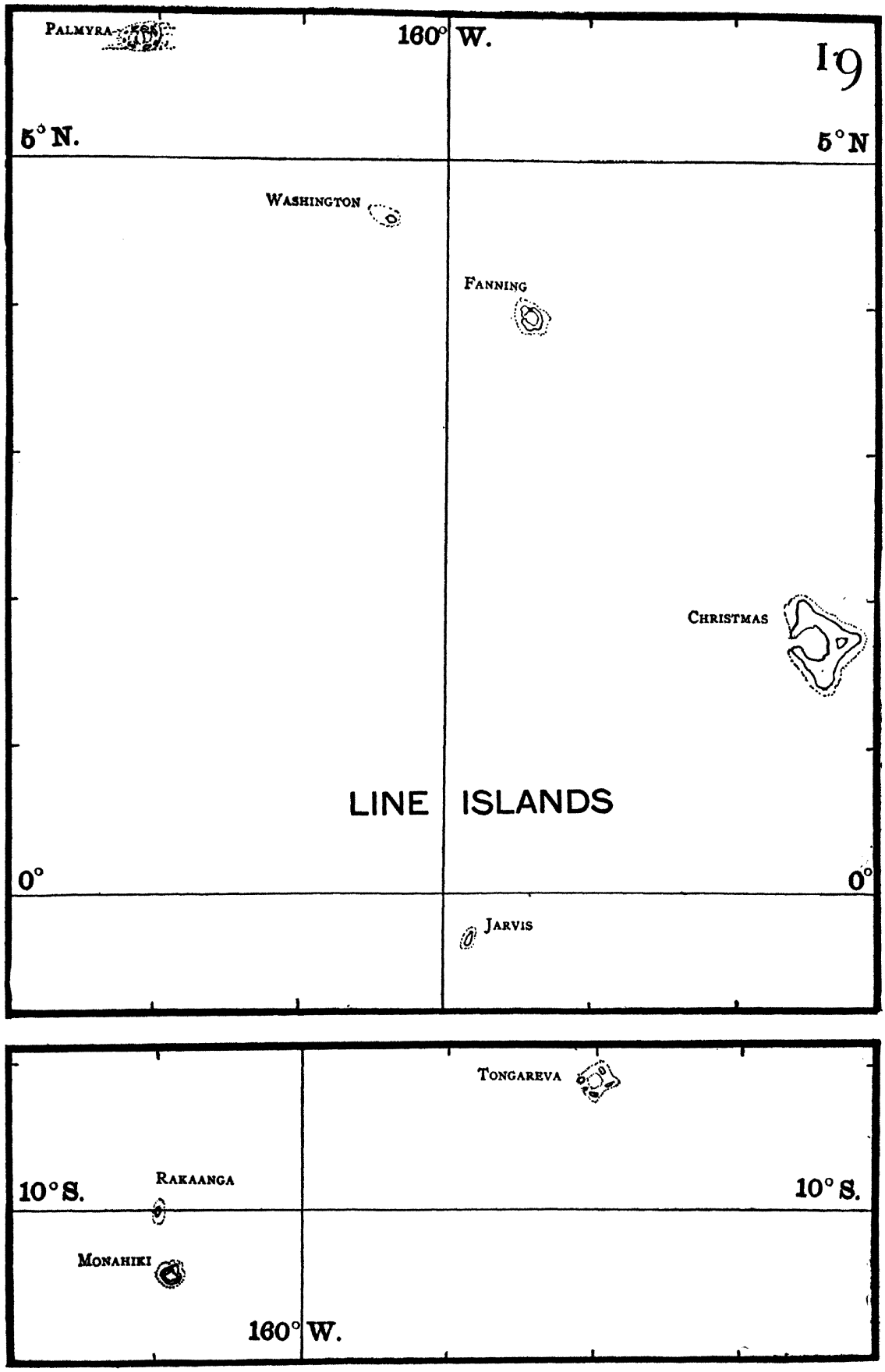
Ravenga, islet off Port Patteson, Vanua Lava, New Hebrides. 13° 48′ S., 167° 30′ E. Here the language of Motlav is spoken.

Ravu ravu, off Vanua levu, Fiji; 1.5×0.7 m. Inhabited. 16° 27′ 24″ S., 178° 56′ 10″ E.⊙

Razor, two islets near Sideia, New Guinea; 200 ft. high.

Real, see Panasia, Louisiade archipelago.

Reao or Clermont-Tonnere was discovered by Duperrey in 1822. A low, inhabited atoll, 10–11 m. long and very narrow. Paumotu archipelago. Northwest end is in 18° 16′ 50″ S., 137° 09′ 06″ W. **22.**


PALMYRA
160° W.
19
5° N.
5° N
WASHINGTON
FANNING
CHRISTMAS
LINE ISLANDS
0°
0°
JARVIS
TONGAREVA
10° S.
RAKAANGA
10° S.
MONAHIKI
160° W.

Recherche (Ile de la), name given by the French to Vanikoro, New Hebrides.
Recreation, of Roggewein, is Makatea of the Paumotu archipelago.
Red, on the Australian coast. 10° 50′ S., 142° 20′ E.
Redika, a wooded islet on the Great South Reef of New Caledonia.
Redlands, off Sandwich island, Bismarck archipelago. 3° S., 150° 45′ E.
Redlick, a ring of low islands on a reef 4.5×2 m., with a closed lagoon, in the Louisiade archipelago. 10° 50′ S., 152° 30′ E.
Redman, islet of Choiseul, Solomon islands.
Reef, see Matema group, Santa Cruz islands.
Refuge, islet of Bougainville, Solomon islands, near Cape Friendship.
Reid, Fiji; high. 17° 57′ 20″ S., 181° 38′ 30″ E.⊙
Reid, islet of Guadalcanar, Solomon islands.
Reid, a name of Tuinaka, Raeffsky islands. **21.**
Reirson, name given to Rakaanga by Captain Patrickson in 1822.
Reitoru, Hikuera or Bird, a low, uninhabited island of the Paumotu archipelago. 17° 48′ 10″ S., 143° 04′ 52″ W. **21.**
Rekareka or Goodhope of the Paumotu archipelago; inhabited; 5 m. NE-SW. by 4 m. Boat entrance to lagoon. 16° 48′ S., 141° 35′ W.⊙ **21.**
Remalum, islet of Faitruk group in Ruk lagoon, Caroline islands.
Remski Korsakow, see Ailinginae, Marshall islands. Also Rimski-Korsakoff.
Rénard or Fox, Louisiade archipelago; 11 islets within reef. H. M. S. *Rénard*, 1879. 10° 49′ S., 152° 58′ E.
Rénard, Solomon islands; 1.5 m. long, 220 ft. high. Named for British war vessel, *Rénard*, 1880. 7° 41′ S., 156° 32′ E. **11.**
Rendova, Solomon islands; volcanic, 2500 ft. high, densely wooded; 18 m. N-S., 8 m. E-W. North point is in 8° 24′ S., 157° 15′ E. **11.**
Rennell, Solomon islands. Two islands, Mongiki = Bellona and Mongava = Rennell, discovered by Butler in 1794. Population said to be Polynesian. British protectorate declared August 18, 1898. West end 11° 40′ S., 159° 55′ E.
Rennell, in Torres strait. 9° 45′ S., 143° 15′ E.
Renny, see Aivo, Solomon islands.
Resolution, off southwest coast of Middle island, New Zealand. Named for Cook's ship.
Resolution, see Tauere, Paumotu archipelago.
Révolution (Iles de la), a name given by Marchand to the northwest group of the Marquesas in 1791.
Reynold, see Vanua kula, Fiji.
Reynolds, of the Underwood group, Fiji. Named for William Reynolds (afterwards Admiral). 17° 43′ 10″ S., 177° 12′ 10″ E.⊙
Rica de Oro, Rica de Plata, two islands of the Bonin group. For years their fabled riches were an El Dorado to the Dutch navigators.
Rich, see Bagabag in Astrolabe bay on the north coast of New Guinea.
Riche, of D'Entrecasteaux, is not an island but a bluff in Holnicote bay on the northeast coast of New Guinea. Riche was one of the naturalists on the *Espérance*.
Richmond, a low island of the Tiri group off Vanua levu, Fiji. 16° 25′ 24″ S., 179° 07′ 50″ E.⊙

Riff, north from Ronongo, Solomon islands. 7° 49′ S., 156° 26′ E.

Rikarika, western and largest of the Lebrun group, Louisiade archipelago; 360 ft. high. 10° 52′ S., 150° 57′ E.

Rimitara, Austral islands; 2–3 m. in diameter, 315 ft. high; inhabited. 22°40′S., 152°45′W.

Rimski-Korsakoff, see Ailinginae, Marshall islands.

Rimsky, a name of Rongelab, Marshall islands, on some charts.

Ringgold, Fiji; a high, volcanic group, not inhabited, comprising Budd, Maury, North, Holmes, De Haven; all named for officers of the Wilkes Expedition.

Riou, see Huahuna of the Marquesas islands.

Roahouga, see Huahuna of the Marquesas islands.

Roapoua, an old chart name for Huapu, Marquesas islands. Also spelled Roapua.

Robatu, see San Cristóval of the Solomon islands.

Robbe (Seal), islet in Marau sound, east end of Guadalcanar, Solomon islands.

Roberts (of Hergest) is Eiao of the Marquesas islands.

Roberts Isles, a name given by the *Daedalus* to the Marquesan group.

Rock, a low, inhabited island in Naloa bay, Vanua levu, Fiji. 16° 39′ 24″ S., 178° 39′ E.⊙

Rocky, a dark-colored rock with a scant covering of grass on the summit, on the southeast coast of New Guinea. 10° 41′ 25″ S., 150° 59′ 45″ E.

Rocky, see Sophia of the Ellice islands.

Rocky, islet northwest from Mornington island in the Gulf of Carpentaria. 16° 19′ S., 139° 24′ E.

Rofei, islet off Fauro, Solomon islands; 0.3×0.5 m. 123 ft. high.

Rogeia or Heath, off east end of New Guinea, 4 m. NW-SE.; 1 m. wide, 1215 ft. high; well wooded. 10° 38′ S., 150° 38′ E.

Roger Simpson, a name of Apamama, Gilbert islands.

Roi, islet of Kwadjalin, Marshall islands. **6.**

Roissy, off New Guinea. 3° 15′ S., 144° 03′ E.

Rokahanga, a chart name of Rakaanga, Paumotu archipelago.

Romanzoff, see Tikei of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Romanzoff, see Wotje, Marshall islands.

Roncador or Candelaria reef, Solomon islands, was seen by the pilot Maurelle in 1781. Passing it in the night the noise of the breakers suggested the name (Snorer). It is almost certain that it was the same reef seen by Mendaña in 1567 and called by him Baxos de Candelaria. It is 18 m. in circumference and has two openings on the southwest to a good lagoon. 6° 15′ S., 159° 14′ E. **11.**

Rongelab or Bigini, of the Marshall islands, the Pescadores of ancient charts, was discovered by Wallis, September 3, 1767. A lagoon atoll 16 m. long. Gulick gives the population in 1860 at 120; Witte, in 1878, at 18. 11° 19′ N., 167° 35′ E.⊙

Rongelapelap, islet of Rongerik, Marshall islands. 11° 14′ 30″ N., 166° 59′ E.

Rongerik, Marshall islands. Discovered by Kotzebue; 36 m. long, with a width from 3–20 m. The population in 1860, according to Gulick, was 60; in 1878 Witte gives only 10. 11° 14′ N., 166° 35′ E.⊙ **6.**

Ronhua, islet in Port Uitoe on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Ronongo, island south from Vella Lavella, Solomon islands, from which it is separated by Wilson strait. About 2000 ft. high. 8° S., 156° 32′ E.

Rook, see Umboi, Bismarck archipelago. This name was given by Dampier for Sir George Rook.

Roporopo, islet 1 m. southwest from Mugula in Orangerie bay, New Guinea. 10° 31′ S., 149° 47′ 37″ E.

Roro or Yule, on the south coast of New Guinea, is 4×1.5 m., and 534 ft. high. 8° 48′ S., 146° 32′ E. A mission station. The name is sometimes writen Lolo.

Rosario, of the Bonin islands, is 148 ft. high. 27° 18′ N., 140° 50′ E.

Rose, a coral islet discovered by Freycinet; named for his wife who accompanied him; 70 sea miles east from Manua, Samoan islands. It is inhabited only by birds. By the treaty of 1899 it belongs to the United States. 14° 31′ 30″ S., 168° 08′ 30″ W. **15.**

Rosse, northeast coast of Auckland islands, New Zealand.

Rossel, see Roua of the Louisiade archipelago. Rossel was Lieutenant on the *Recherche.*

Rota, Zarpane, Sarpan, or Luta, of the Marianas, is of calcareous rock, 12×5.5 m. and 800 ft. high. 14° 08′ N., 145° 10′ E. See map under Marianas.

Rotch, see Oneke.

Rotcher, see Tamana of the Gilbert islands.

Rotterdam, Tasman's name for Namuka of the Tongan group.

Rotuma, Rotuam or Grenville, was discovered by Captain Edwards in 1791; 8 m. E-W., 2 m. N-S.; 800 ft. high. Islets on the south are Solnahou, Solkop; on the east, Afgaha; north, Hanoua; on the west, Ataou, Hofliona, Ouea. Population, 2500; all Christian. While the people are classed as Polynesian, their language belongs, according to Codrington, to the Melanesian group. 12° 28′ S., 177° E. **16.**

Roua, Rua or Rossel, of the Louisiade archipelago, is 18.5×6 m., 2750 ft. high, thickly wooded. Inhabitants, Papuan cannibals; a short, robust race, sooty brown; their language bears no resemblance to any known New Guinea dialect. East point is in 11° 23′ S., 154° 18′ E. **9.**

Round, see Alewakalou, Fiji.

Round, islet in Marau sound, Solomon islands. Another of this name off Ysabel in the same group. Still another in the Woodlark group.

Roux, five islets covered with coconuts, off the southeast coast of New Guinea. 10° 39′ S., 149° 58′ E.

Rowa is the northernmost of the Reef group, Banks islands. It has a mission station.

Royalist, a name sometimes given to the south group of Ruk, Caroline islands, comprising South and Givry.

Rua, islet of Morileu, Caroline islands.

Ruac, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands. 7° 41′ N., 151° 55′ 22″ E.

Ruadika or Solitary of the Solomon islands. 8° 45′ S., 159° 47′ E.

Ruapuke, at east entrance to Foveaux strait, New Zealand.

Ruarua, a group of several islets off the east side of Yendua, Fiji.

Rubiana, New Georgia or Marovo of the Solomon islands. 8° 22′ S., 157° 17′ E. **11.**

Ruk, Truk or Hogoleu, of the Caroline islands, was discovered by Duperrey June 24, 1824. The largest group in the Carolines, composed of ten high, basaltic islands in an immense lagoon, with numerous islets (about 60) on the outer reef. Some of these islands rise to a height of 1000 ft., and are 10–15 m. in circumference. South, Givry, Hacq and Lauvergne are on a rectangular reef 12×5 m., detached

from the main reef. Pis, Tsis, Tol, Woles, Salat or Chassant, Cuop, Faleü, Umol, Pones are some of the islands. Rev. F. M. Price, an American missionary stationed on Ruk, estimates the population at 15,000. The north end is in 7° 42′ 30″ N., 151° 46′ E. **4.**

Run, in Geelvink bay on the north coast of New Guinea. 2° 30′ S., 134° 35′ E.

Rua kiki, off the northeast coast of Guadalcanar, Solomon islands. 9° 30′ 05″ S., 160° 37′ E.

Rua suli, off the northeast coast of Guadalcanar, Solomon islands. 9° 30′ S., 160° 36′ E.

Rurick, see Arutua of the Paumotu archipelago.

Rurutu or Oheteroa, of the Austral group, was discovered by Cook, August 14, 1769; 1350 ft. high. Population about 600, all Protestant, under the teaching of the London Missionary Society. Annexed by France in 1889. 22° 29′ S., 151° 20′ 25″ W.

Russell or Pavuvu, a group northwest from Guadalcanar, 20 m. E-W., 12 m. N-S.; largest island is 1600 ft. high. Natives peaceable, keen traders. 9° 04′ S., 159° 05′ E.

Sabarai or Owen Stanley, of the Louisiade archipelago, is 4×0.3 m., low, thickly wooded; inhabited. 11° 08′ S., 153° 06′ E. Also spelled Sabari.

Sable, south from Goodman in the Bismarck archipelago. 3° 32′ S., 154° 36′ E.

Sabuda, on the New Guinea coast. 2° 37′ S., 131° 38′ E.

Saddle, see Lo, New Hebrides.

Saddle, in Torres strait. 10° 10′ S., 142° 40′ E.

Sagitaria (La), an island discovered by Pedro Fernandez Quirós, 12–13 February, 1606. According to Espinosa this is Tahiti.

Saibai, low, 12×4 m. on the south coast of New Guinea. Population, 100. East end is in 9° 24′ S., 142° 47′ E.

Sainson, low, wooded island on the north coast of Humboldt bay, New Guinea. 3° 09′ S., 142° 24′ E.

Saint Aignan, see Misima, Louisiade archipelago. Saint Aignan was a Lieutenant on the *Recherche*.

St. Ambrose is 4 m. in circumference, 720 ft. high (1500 ft. Maclear). 26° 19′ 45″ S., 79° 49′ 45″ W.

St. André, see Sansoral.

St. Andrew, a group of six islands near the Admiralty islands: Violet, Waikatu, Bull, Broadmead, Berry and a bushy islet. Natives seem to be a finer race than the New Irish or Solomon islanders. 2° 26′ S., 147° 24′ E.

St. Augustine, see Nanomea, Ellice group. **16.**

St. Bartholomew, see Malo, New Hebrides.

St. Bruno, an inhabited islet off the northeast point of Gardenijs, in the Bismarck archipelago.

St. Claire, see Merigi of the New Hebrides.

St. David, see Pegan.

St. Felix is 9 m. west from St. Ambrose; barren, volcanic. 26° 16′ 46″ S., 80° 00′ 15″ W.

St. George or San Jorge, see Tuilagi, Solomon islands.

St. Ignace or Hardy, islet in Ugué bay on the northeast coast of New Caledonia.

St. John, see Wonneram, Bismarck archipelago.

St. Joseph, near Gardenijs, Bismarck archipelago; about 650 ft. high; inhabited.

St. Matthias or San Matthias, of the Bismarck archipelago, was discovered by Dampier; 24 m. E-W., 15 m. N-S. 1° 40′ S., 149° 40′ E.⊙ **10.**

St. Patrick, of the Admiralty group. 2° 32′ S., 147° 15′ E.

St. Peter, see Ponafidin of the Bonin islands.

St. Phalle, island in Arembo bay on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

St. Phalle, islet on the west part of Balabio reef, New Caledonia.

St. Simeon, see Tauere, Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Saipan or Seypan, of the Marianas, was discovered by Magalhâes March 6, 1521. Volcanic; 14 m. long, 1345 ft. high (Marche). Once populous, but now depopulated by the Spaniards who also drove out an American colony in 1815. In 1877 it was repeopled by importing 876 Chamorros and Caroline islanders. Saipan is the Serpana of Quirós, who visited it in 1596. 15° 15′ N., 145° 44′ E. See map under title Marianas.

Sakau, islet off northeast point of Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides; about 500 ft. high.

Sakau, islet southeast from Malekula, New Hebrides; 1.7 m. NE-SW.; 340 ft. high.

Sakea, islet of Fakaafo. 9° 26′ S., 171° 13′ W.

Saken, see Katiu of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Salat or Chassant, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands.

Sala y Gomez was discovered in 1793 by the Spanish commander of that name. Small, rocky; inhabited only by birds. 26° 27′ 41″ S., 105° 28′ W.

Saltoi, see Arorai of the Gilbert islands.

Salwati, off the northwest coast of New Guinea. About 30 m. in diameter. Subject to the Sultan of Tidore. Papuan with admixture of Malay. Mohammedans. Wild tribes in the interior. 1° 15′ S., 130° 45′ E.

Sam, a low island of Fiji. 17° 35′ 30″ S., 177° 25′ 20″ E.⊙

Samarai or Dinner, in China strait, New Guinea; 1.5 m. in circumference, 155 ft. high. From June to December not unhealthy. No good water. 10° 37′ S., 150° 41′ E.

Samarang, a name of Palmyra.

Samba, native name of Mendaña's Santa Ysabel, Solomon islands.

Samoan Islands lie between the parallels 13° 30′–14° 30′ S. and the meridians 168°–173° W. Krusenstern believed them identical with the Bauman islands seen by Roggewein in 1721. So far as any certain knowledge of them was obtained we are indebted to Bougainville who, in 1768, touched there and called the group *Iles des Navigateurs.* The Wilkes expedition, in 1839, surveyed them with some care. The group (with the exception of Rosa or Rose island) is volcanic, but without active craters; although near Olosenga there was a submarine eruption in 1866. There are 13 islands generally surrounded by coral reefs, and there is but one good harbor in the group, that at Pangopango on Tutuila, for Apia on Upolu has only an open anchorage within the reef. The islands are, beginning at the west end, Savaii, Manono, Apolima, Upolu, Fanuatapu, Namua, Nuutele, Nuulua, belonging to Germany; and Tutuila, Anuu, Ofu, Olosenga, Tau and Rose belonging to the United States. Civil wars have prevailed of late years and England, Germany and the United States undertook to establish peace and a gov-

ernment by a tripartite convention (1889) which was a miserable failure, and at last the group was divided, as shown on Map 15, between Germany and the United States. Proclaimed February 16, 1900. The area of the group is about 2650 sq. m.; and the native population, which is gradually diminishing, is estimated at 30,000. From December to April hurricanes may occur. The most complete account of the geography of the Samoan islands will be found in the Journal of the Godeffroy Museum, Hamburg, 1873–5.

San Alessandro or Forfano, one of the Volcano islands. 25° 24′ N., 141° 15′ E.

San Antonio, islet off the northeast point of Gardenijs, Bismarck archipelago; well wooded; natives friendly. 3° 07′ S., 152° 43′ E.

Sanaroa, one of the names of Raputata or Welle in the D'Entrecasteaux group. **9.**

San Augustino, an islet of Oraluk, Caroline islands. 7° 37′ N., 155° 09′ E.

San Augustino, one of the Volcano islands; 623 ft. high. 24° 14′ N., 141° 25′ E.

San Bartolomeo (Bajos é Islas de), islands in 30° N. seen by Quirós.

San Bernardo (Islas de), discovered by Mendaña August 20, 1595, in 10° 40′ S. Danger islands (?). Perhaps the same that Gonzales called Isla de Pescado, February 21, 1606. Quirós Viajes, I., 53, 260; II., 6, 7, 10, 55.

San Bruno, of the Bismarck archipelago. 3° 05′ S., 152° 42′ E.

San Cristóbal, Arossi, Robatu, the Paubro of Gallego in the Solomon group, was discovered by Mendaña in June, 1568; 76×23 m., 4100 ft. high. Northwest point is in 10° 10′ S., 161° 20′ E.

Sand, the western islet of Midway atoll, Hawaiian islands; 1.5×0.7 m., 57 ft. high; little vegetation, sand glaring. 28° 12′ 22″ N., 177° 22′ 20″ W. **2.**

Sand, islet of Onoatoa, Gilbert islands. 1° 49′ S., 175° 37′ E.

Sand islet, see Dao Balayet, New Caledonia.

Sandford, high island of Fiji. 18° 50′ S., 178° 24′ E.⊙

San Dimas, Solomon islands; discovered by Pedro de Ortega Valencia, of Mendaña's expedition, in April, 1568. 9° 31′ S. Quirós Viajes, I., 4; II, 4, 28, 37.

Sands, group in Austral islands; discovered by J. R. Sands, in the whaler *Benjamin Tucker*, October 19, 1845. Examined in 1860 by Captain Lebleux, in the ship *Railleur*, who found a triangular reef, the longest side extending 3 m. NW-SE., with 3 islands, a fourth one at the apex of the triangle 2 m. NE. from central island; highest point, 66 ft. above the sea. Hull, Maria, Sands, Nororutu. Northwest corner 21° 49′ S., 154° 51′ W.

Sandwich, of the Bismarck archipelago, is 6–8 m. from the southwest coast of New Ireland; 10 m. E-W., 8 m. N-S.; 600 ft. high. North point is in 2° 53′ S., 150° 49′ E.

Sandwich, Cook's name for the Hawaiian islands.

Sandwich, see Faté, New Hebrides.

Sandy, one of the Belep islands, New Caledonia. **13.**

Sandy, on the Australian coast. 12° 35′ S., 143° 31′ E.

San Francisco, the name given by Mendaña to Wake island October 4, 1568.

San Francisco, near Gardenijs, Bismarck archipelago; about 650 ft. high; thickly peopled. 2° 50′ S., 152° 38′ E.

San Gabriel, of the Admiralty islands, is about 6 m. long; thickly peopled. 2° 06′ S., 147° 37′ E.

San German (Isla de), discovered among the Solomon islands by Pedro de Ortega Valencia of the Mendaña expedition, April 9, 1568, in 9° 30′ S.

San Jeronimo (Isla de), Solomon islands; one of the discoveries of Pedro de Ortega Valencia. Perhaps the same as San Jorge.

San Jorge (Isla de), Solomon islands, near Santa Ysabel. Natives called it Varnesta or Borue. Discovered April 23, 1568, by Ortega and Gallego of the Mendaña expedition.

San Jorge, of the Admiralty group. 2° 22′ S., 147° 18′ E.

San José, between San Francisco and San Bruno, Bismarck archipelago. 2° 59′ S., 152° 39′ E.

San Juan, see Ugi, Solomon islands.

San Juan Bautista, an unidentified discovery of Quirós, January 29, 1606, in 24° S., 139° W.

San Marcos, see Choiseul, Solomon islands.

San Marcos, discovered by Quirós April 25, 1606, is, according to Espinosa, Pan de Azucar of the Banks islands.

San Mateo (Bajos de) seen by Mendaña, September 1568, in 8° 30′ N.

San Miguel, discovered by Quirós February 9, 1606, in 19° S. The saints of the old Spanish voyagers are harder to find on the charts than saints in real life.

San Miguel, of the Admiralty group. 2° 17′ S., 147° 31′ E.

San Nicolas, another of the discoveries of Ortega and Gallego, April, 1568. "Noroeste de Santa Ysabel;" but there are many islands in that position. **11.**

San Pablo, see Hereheretui of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

San Pedro, see Motane of the Marquesas islands. **23.**

San Quentin, see Heraiki of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

San Rafael, of the Admiralty islands, is 3 m. long and very flat. 2° 06′ S., 147° 45′ E.

Sansoral or St. André, discovered by Padilla in 1710, consists of two islands, Sansoral and Kodakopuei or Fauna; low, 350 inhabitants resembling the central Carolineans. 5° 20′ N., 132° 20′ E. Also spelled Sonsol, and incorrectly Sonsoral.

Santa Ana, native Itapa, was discovered by Francisco Muñoz Rico, of the Mendaña expedition, July 4, 1568, in the Solomon group; 520 ft. high. 10° 51′ S., 162° 26′ E.

Santa Catalina, native Aguarí, of the Solomon group, was discovered by Francisco Muñoz Rico and Hernan Gallego in July, 1568. It is 2 m. E-W., and 320 ft. high. 10° 54′ S., 162° 25′ E.

Santa Christina (Cristina), see Tahuata of the Marquesas islands.

Santa Clara, a barren island 4–5 m. in diameter, southwest from Juan Fernandez. Also called Goat.

Santa Cruz Group, discovered by Mendaña in 1595; again by Carteret in 1767. Examined by D'Entrecasteaux in 1793. There are seven larger islands, Vanikoro, Tapoua, etc. British protectorate declared August 18, 1898.

Santa Cruz, Egmont or Nitendi (Ndendi) was discovered by Mendaña September 7, 1595; 15 m. long, with fringing reef. Carteret called it Egmont. Here Mendaña died October 18, 1595. 10° 40′ S., 166° 03′ E. **12.**

Sans-Souci, off Berlin harbor on the north coast of New Guinea, comprise Sainson and Faraguet; low, wooded.

Santa Isabel, Solomon islands, see Ysabel.

Santa Maria, see Gaua, New Hebrides.

Santiago, north from San Cristóbal, Solomon islands; discovered by Mendaña May, 1568.

San Urban, close to Guadalcanar; discovered by Hernando Enriquez of the Mendaña expedition. Perhaps San Juan.

Sariba or Hayter, on the New Guinea coast; 5 m. ESE-WNW., 800 ft. high. Named for Lieutenant Hayter. 10° 31′ S., 150° 45′ E.

Sariguan, of the Marianas, a volcanic cone 1.5 m. in diameter. Formerly inhabited, now deserted. 16° 42′ N., 145° 43′ E. See map under title Marianas.

Sarpan, see Rota, Marianas.

Satalo, islet on the south coast of Upolu, Samoan islands.

Satawal or Tucker, of the Caroline islands; discovered by Captain Wilson of the *Duff*, October 25, 1793; 2–3 m. in circumference; 200 inhabitants. 7° 22′ N., 147° 06′ E.

Satoan, of the Mortlock group of the Caroline islands; 7×12 m.; 60 islets and less than 1000 inhabitants. Chickens, pigs, dogs and cats are all eaten here. The south end is in 5° 17′ N., 153° 46′ E. **4.**

Saumatafanga, islet of Fakaafo. 9° 25′ S., 171° 12′ W.

Saunders, see Tapamanu, Society islands. **20.**

Sau sau, islet on the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji. 16° 16′ 24″ S., 179° 25′ 20″ E.⊙

Savage, see Niüe.

Savaii, of the Samoan islands, is the largest of the group; 40×20 m., 5400 ft. high; shores low. South end in 13° 48′ 40″ S., 172° 17′ 30″ W. Belongs to Germany. **15.**

Savo, a volcano north of the west end of Guadalcanar; the Sesarga of Mendaña. Discovered by Pedro de Ortega Valencia and Hernan Gallego, April, 1568. Surville called it Isla de las Contrariedades. Nearly circular; 4 m. in diameter, 1800 ft. high; At present emits steam. Inhabited. 9° 08′ S., 159° 45′ E.

Scarborough, a name given to the north group of the Gilbert islands from the ship *Scarborough*, one of those commanded by Captains Gilbert and Marshall.

Schanz, see Wotto of the Marshall islands.

Schouten, a group off the north coast of New Guinea consisting of Mysory, Korido and Biak. The last two may be one island. 1° S., 136° E.

Schouten, another group, more to the eastward, consisting of Lesson, Garnot and Blosseville.

Scilly, six islands 60 ft. high, wooded, in the Bismarck archipelago. 4° 03′ S., 151° 22′ E.

Scilly, see Fenuaura of the Society islands.

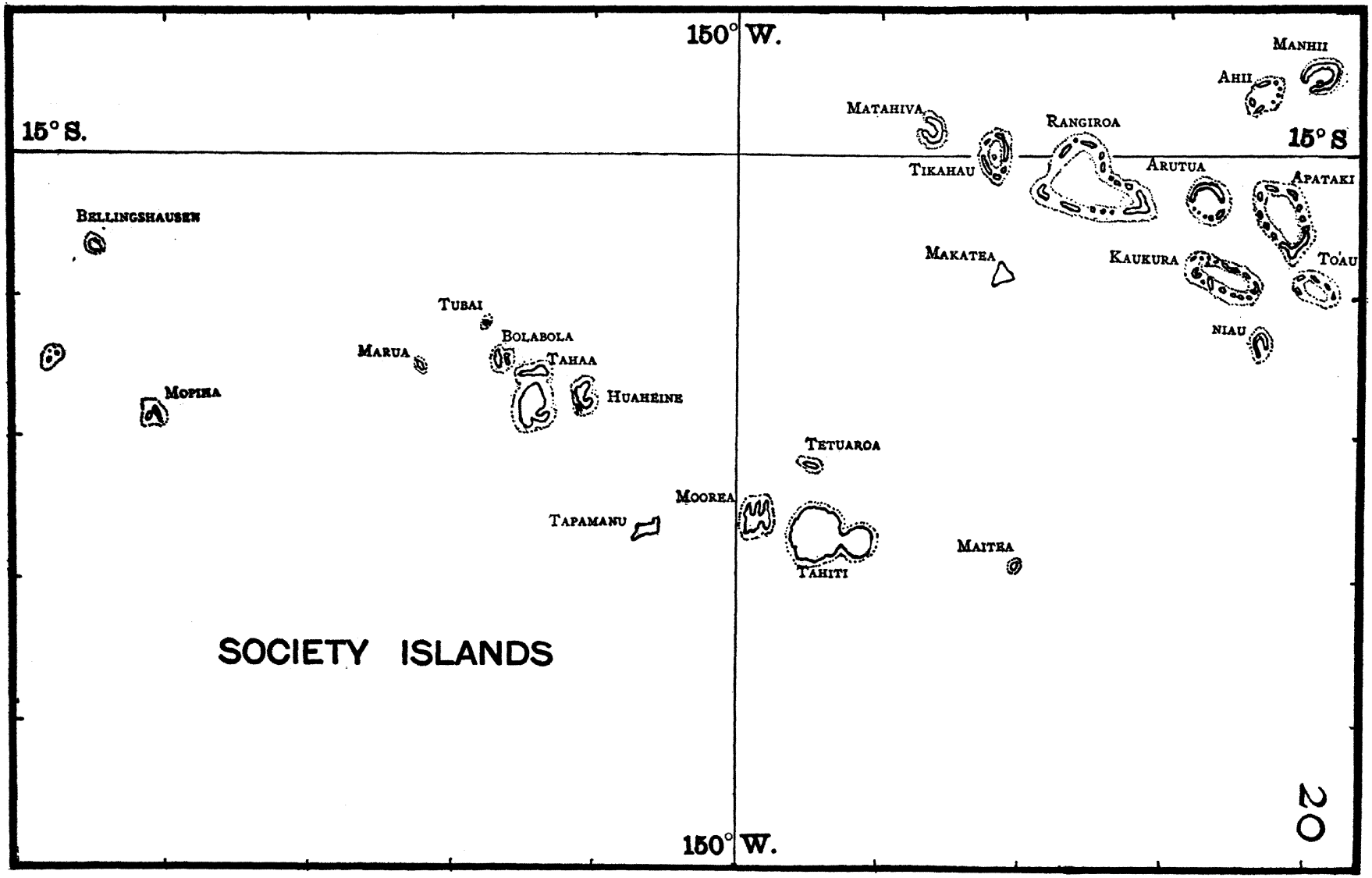
Seagull, a name of the Raeffsky islands, Paumotu archipelago.

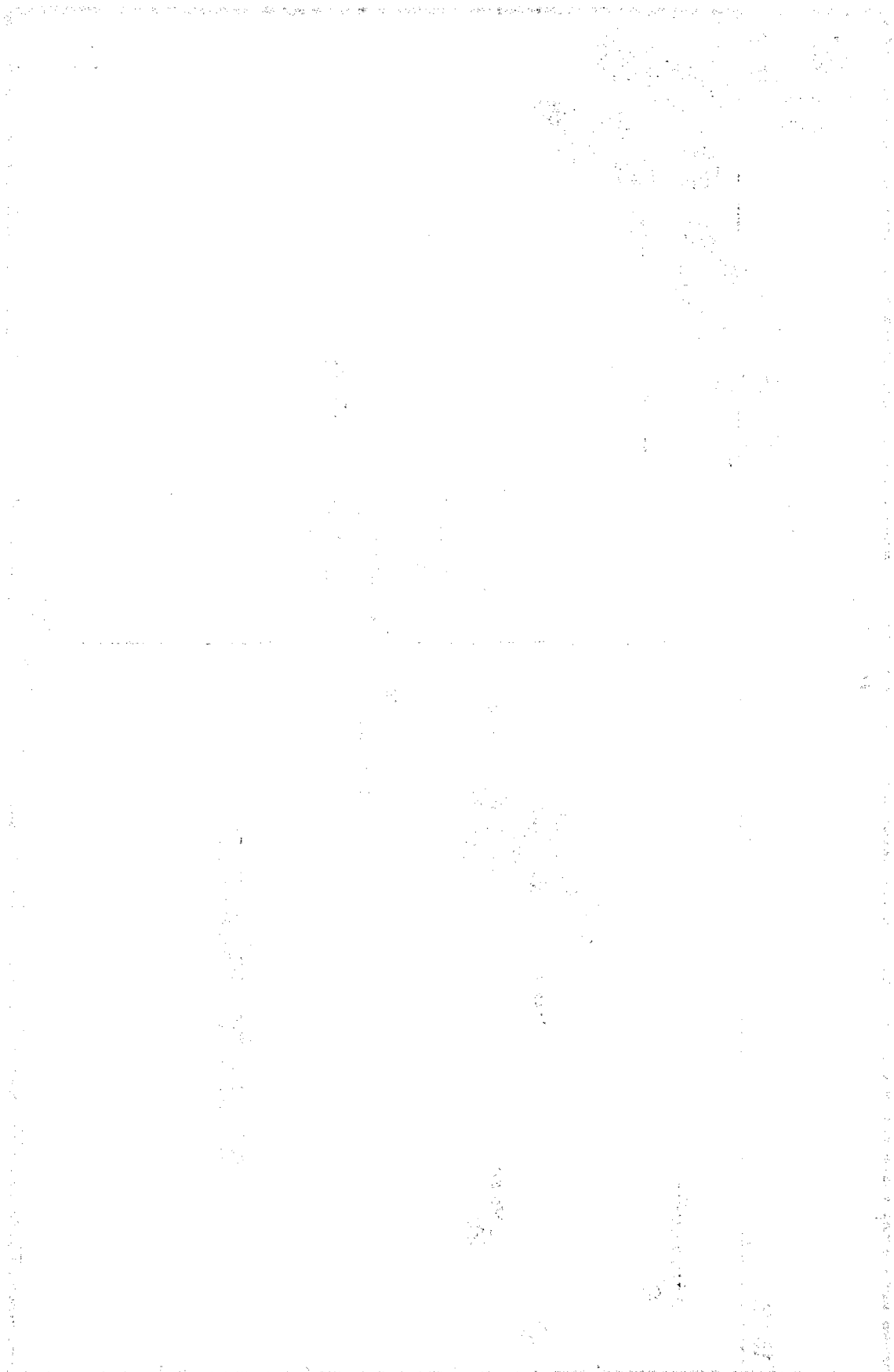
Secretary, islet on the southwest coast of Middle island, New Zealand.

Segu, on the New Guinea coast. 5° 08′ S., 145° 50′ E.

Seniavina, Caroline islands; discovered by Lütke in 1828 and named after his vessel. Consist of Ponapé, Ant and Pakin.

Sentinel, East and West; two high islands on either side of the entrance of Taiohae bay, south side of Nukuhiva, Marquesas islands.


150° W.
15° S.
15° S
MANHII
AHII
MATAHIVA
RANGIROA
TIKAHAU
ARUTUA
APATAKI
BELLINGSHAUSEN
MAKATEA
KAUKURA
TOAU
NIAU
TUBAI
BOLABOLA
MARUA
TAHAA
MOPIHA
HUAHEINE
TETUAROA
MOOREA
TAPAMANU
MAITEA
TAHITI
SOCIETY ISLANDS
150° W.
20



Sepper, see Nuitao of the Ellice group. **16.**

Serapin, islet at entrance to Wanderer bay, on Guadalcanar, Solomon islands, where in 1851 Mr. Boyd, of the yacht *Wanderer*, was massacred. 9° 41′ S., 159° 39′ E.

Serle, see Reao or Pukaruha of the Paumotu archipelago.

Sesarga, Mendaña's name for Savo, Solomon islands.

Setovi or Selovi, a flat island 2 m. east from Aore, New Hebrides.

Seu Seu, islet near Roux group on the south coast of New Guinea.

Seven Islands, a name of Ngatik of the Caroline islands.

Sewell, in Cloudy bay, New Guinea.

Shank, see Nawodo of the Gilbert islands.

Shanz or Schanz, a name of Wotto, Marshall islands.

Sharp, in the Trobriand group. 9° 34′ S., 151° 39′ E.

Sharp, see Panantinian of the Louisiade archipelago.

Shepherd, a group near Api in the New Hebrides, consisting of Tongoa, Tongariki, Buninga, Valea, Ewose, Laika, Mai and Tevala.

Sherrard, on the Australian coast. 12° 58′ S., 143° 37′ E.

Shortland, of the Solomon islands, is 11 m. E. by N.–W. by S., 7 m. wide, 675 ft. high. 7° 03′ S., 155° 45′ E. For Shortland's Journal see Philips' Voyage to Botany bay, ch. xviii.

Shortland, on the southeast coast of New Guinea; 0.3 m. in diameter; 200 ft. high.

Siandé, islet; wooded, at entrance to Port Burai on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Siapunor, islet of Lukunor of the Caroline islands. **4.**

Siassi, a low archipelago off the east coast of New Guinea, near Umboi. 5° 55′ S., 147° 55′ E.

Sideia or Basilisk, on the New Guinea coast, forms three sides of a hollow square open to the west; 8.2 m. E-W., 7.5 m. N-S.; inhabited; 1330 ft. high. 10° 34′ 20″ S., 150° 49′ 55″ E.

Sidney, see Sydney, a group on the New Guinea coast. 9° 35′ S., 149° 49′ E.

Sidney, or Sydney, of the Phœnix group, was discovered by Captain Emment; 2×1 m.; 20 ft. high. 4° 25′ 30″ S., 171° 21′ 40″ W.⊙ There are remains of stone buildings here.

Sikaiana or Stewart, discovered by Captain Hunter, 1791. Fine robust race of light brown color. Formerly under the Hawaiian flag; British protectorate declared August 18, 1898; 1.2 m. long, 150 ft. high. 9° S., 163° E. Faore, Manduiloto, Barena, Matu avi are uninhabited islands of this group.

Sikalai, islet of Fakaafo. 9° 22′ 25″ S., 171° 12′ W.

Silat, islet of Ruk of the Caroline islands.

Simbo, see Marovo, Solomon islands.

Simlakita, in the lagoon of Egum atoll. 9° 26′ S., 151° 57′ E. **9.**

Simonov, see Tuvana i tholo, Fiji. Named for the astronomer of Bellingshausen's expedition.

Simpson, see Apamama of the Gilbert islands.

Sinclair, small island near Naviti, Yasawa group, Fiji. 17° 12′ 30″ S., 177° 08′ 30″ E.⊙

Sindé, islet within N'Goé reef on the southeast coast of New Caledonia. Is it Siandé?

Single Tree Islet, on the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Sin Puerto (Isla), discovered by Quirós January 29, 1606, in 24° 45′ S.,=San Juan Bautista? Islands without port are not exceptional.

Sir Charles Hardy lies to the east of New Ireland; 300 ft, high; wooded.

Sir Charles Hardy, a group on the Australian coast. 11° 54′ S., 143° 28′ E.

Sir Charles Saunders, a name given by Wallis to Tapamanu of the Society islands.

Sir Edward Pellew, a group at the west side of the Gulf of Carpentaria; 5 islets, of which Vanderlin is the largest.

Sir Henry Martin, a name of Nukuhiva of the Marquesas islands. **23.**

Sisters, two small islands off the coast of Malaita, Solomon islands.

Six Islands, see Apaiang of the Gilbert islands.

Skelton, a name of Naranarawai of the Louisiade archipelago.

Skiddy, see Namoluk, Caroline islands.

Skobelev, islet in Friedrich Karl harbor on the north coast of New Guinea.

Slade, see Berri Berrije in the Engineer group off New Guinea. 10° 37′ S., 151° 16′ E.

Sloss group, in the Louisiade archipelago, consists of Rara and Panaroba, both small and wooded.

Small, an islet east from Duau, D'Entrecasteaux group. 10° 06′ S., 151° 15′ E.

Smith, low islet of the Underwood group, Fiji. 17° 43′ S., 177° 16′ 20″ E.⊙

Smith = Babagarai near Glenton, New Guinea; uninhabited.

Smyth, see Taongi of the Marshall islands.

Snares, a group of rocks 250 ft high, southwest from Stewart island, New Zealand.

Sobareigi, north from Saibai, New Guinea. 9° 22′ S., 142° 42′ E.

Sobasoba, islet of Duau, D'Entrecasteaux group. 9° 49′ S., 150° 48′ E.

Society Islands, so named by Cook, in 1769, in honor of the Royal Society, were first discovered by Quirós in 1606. Captain Wallis rediscovered the group June 19, 1767, and knowing nothing of previous observations called it for his patron, George III., King George Islands. At that time Lieutenant Furneaux took formal possession. April 2, 1768, Bougainville arrived at Tahiti in the *Boudeuse*, and after a short experience with the inhabitants called it La Nouvelle Cytrehè. The famous transit of Venus expedition, commanded by Lieutenant Cook, arrived April 12, 1769. After the observations were concluded Cook surveyed Tahiti (Otaheité) and discovered the northwestern group to which he gave the name Society, calling Tahiti and the neighboring islands Georgian, but his first name has been extended to the whole group. In 1772 Bonecheo was sent by the Spanish government to these islands, and on his report he was again sent with the means of colonizing as then understood, in 1774. Cook twice again visited Tahiti. The next European to arrive was Lieutenant Bligh in the *Bounty* in 1788. Vancouver came in 1791. In 1842, on account of hostilities to French missionaries, Du Petit Thouars compelled Queen Pomare to sign a treaty in favor of Frenchmen, and this was followed in 1844 by the forcible seizure of the island by Bruat in the name of Louis Philippe of France. In 1888 the entire group was declared under a French protectorate.

While government accounts are kept in francs and centimes, the merchants all do business with the Chilean dollar. The principal exports are cotton, copra, coconuts, oranges, vanilla, lime juice and edible fungus. All tropical fruits grow

well when introduced. The climate is hot and moist, causing rapid growth of all vegetation, but is healthy for Europeans. The islands are, from the southeast, Maitea, Tahiti, Tetuaroa, Moorea and Tapamanu for the windward group; and Huaheine, Raiatea, Tahaa, Bolabola, Tubai, Marua, Mopiha and Bellingshausen for the leeward group. **20.**

Socorro (Nuestra Señora del), see Taumaco.

Sogaura, an island north of Saipai on the New Guinea coast. 9° 19′ S., 142° 44′ E.

Sola, see Pylstaart.

Solander is west of Foveaux strait; mountainous, 1075 ft. high. 46° 32′ S. Named for Dr. Solander, one of Cook's naturalists.

Solia, islet of Kia, Fiji.

Solitaria (La), discovered by Mendaña August 29, 1595. Native name Tayti. 10° 40′ S.

Solitary, in Huon gulf on the east coast of New Guinea. 7° 10′ S., 147° 00′ E.

Solitary, see Ruadika of the Solomon islands.

Solomon Islands. A large group discovered by Mendaña in 1567. This interesting Spaniard, in his anxiety to colonize and make his discoveries of use to his country, strove for many years to induce the authorities to send another expedition; but it was not until 1595, when he was advanced in years, that his wishes bore fruit. He was not destined to again see the islands which had been named *Islas de Salomon* in hopes to attract colonists to this supposed Ophir. Mendaña died at Santa Cruz, and the remains of his expedition sailed on to Manila. The narrative of Gallego, the pilot of the first expedition, had been suppressed, and that of Quirós, who held the same position in the second expedition, met the same fate. Drake had made his name terrible in the Pacific, and the jealousy of the Spaniards led to a studied concealment of their discoveries, and for two centuries the memory of this group was fading and passing into legend. So it was that the Spanish discoveries profited no one; and even when at last the suppressed journals were brought to light they afforded little new information, for the work of discovery had been done again in the meantime. In 1767 Carteret sighted outlying islands of the group (Gower), and also a part of Malaita, but he did not suspect that he had found the Solomon islands, although he had been looking for them. The next year Bougainville made more definite work, but the real discovery took many years, and to the present no sufficient survey has been made. Only the shores of the larger islands have been explored, and the outlines are very inexact on the charts.

For more than thirty years the Melanesian Mission has braved the dangers of climate and savages and made it possible to land on many islands of the group. Dr. Guppy says truly that the only redeeming feature of the intercourse of the white man with these islanders is this grand mission.

The group covers an area 600 m. in length NE-SW. Most of the islands are volcanic, some are calcareous, and some are both. The natives are Papuan, but show traces of Melanesian, Polynesian and Malay. They are of medium height, well-proportioned, but do not have attractive features. The scantiest clothing is worn, but ornaments are much in use, such as bracelets, anklets and nose pins. Cannibals generally, they yet make good servants.

The principal islands are, beginning at the northwest, Bouka, Bougainville,

Shortland, Fauro, Choiseul, Ysabel, St. George, Gower in the German part; and Mono, Vella Lavella, Ronongo, Narovo, New Georgia (Rubiana), Buena Vista, Florida, Guadalcanar, Malaita, Ulava, San Cristóval in the English portion. As the map (**12**) does not give the line of demarcation between the portions allotted to Great Britain and to Germany, the official bounds may be given here. Southward and eastward of a line joining the undermentioned positions these islands belong to the former, northward and westward to Germany.

A.	Lat. 8° 00′ S.	Long. 154° 00′ E.		E.	Lat. 8° 50′ S.	Long. 159° 50′ E.	
B.	" 7° 15′ S.	" 155° 25′ E.		F.	" 6° 00′ S.	" 173° 30′ E.	
C.	" 7° 15′ S.	" 155° 35′ E.		G.	" 15° 00′ S.	" 173° 30′ E.	
D.	" 7° 26′ S.	" 156° 40′ E.					

Since the above was written the Solomon islands have been repartitioned between England and Germany as a part of the arrangement by which the former withdrew from the Samoan group. The convention was signed at London on the 14th November, 1899, but proclaimed by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific at Suva, 6th October, 1900. It transfers from Germany to the Protectorate of the British Solomon islands the following:—

Choiseul, and the small islands depending thereon; Ysabel, and the small islands depending thereon, including Ramos and St. George; Shortland, with Morgusaia, Alu, Poporang, Faise, Onua and Ballale; Fauro, with Oema (island and atoll), Ovau, Asie, Illina, Nusave, Niellei, Nusakoa, Benana, Nufahana, Munia, Piedu, Masamasa and Cyprian Bridge; Tasman or Niumanu atoll, comprising Niumanu, Loto and thirty-seven others; Ontong Java; El Roncador or Candelaria reef; Gower or Inattendue.

Songo, a low coral islet at the entrance to Na Tandola harbor on the west coast of Viti levu, Fiji.

Soni, a high island of the Hudson group, Fiji. 17° 44′ S., 177° 07′ 40″ E.⊙

Sonsol = Sansoral of the Pelew islands. Not Sonsoral. Sonsol with Fauna forms the group of St. André. 5° 20′ N., 132° 20′ E.

Sophia, Mattinson, Independence or Rocky, of the Ellice group; 2–3 m. in circumference; wooded. 10° 46′ S., 179° 31′ E. **16.**

Sorol or Philip, of the Caroline islands, was discovered by Captain Hunter in 1791, who called it Philip. Consists of two small groups 5 m. apart; 20 inhabitants. 8° 06′ N., 140° 03′ E.

Sotoan, see Satoan, Caroline islands.

South, islet Caroline atoll. 10° 00′ 01″ S., 150° 14′ 30″ W.

South, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands. 6° 57′ N., 151° 57′ 30″ E.

Sovu, three uninhabited rocks off the northeast coast of Vanua Mbalavu, Fiji. The most westerly has a peak 230 ft. high.

Sowek, a small group on south coast of Korido, Schouten islands. 0° 45′ S., 135° 25′ E.

Spear, a group on the northeast coast of New Guinea. 8° 58′ 30″ S., 149° 10′ E.

Speiden, see Tavarua, Fiji. A name given by Wilkes for the purser of the *Peacock*.

Speiden, see Nuitao of the Ellice group. Spelled also Spieden in Ex. Ex.

Spencer Keys, see Ngoli, Caroline islands.

Spike, low and wooded, 1 m. in diameter, near North Foreland, New Guinea.

Spires, two small coral patches near Utian of the Louisiade archipelago.

Squally, of Tasman, is the Kerué of Bougainville; about 2 m. in diameter, low and wooded. 1° 40′ S., 150° 30′ E. **10.**

Staaten Land, Tasman's name for New Zealand.

Stacey, see Su-a-u, New Guinea. 10° 43′ 30″ S., 150° 14′ E.

Stalio, on the southeast coast of Bougainville, Solomon islands. 6° 25′ S., 155° 56′ E.

Stanton, see Babaman of the Louisiade archipelago.

Star or Star Peak, see Merlav, New Hebrides.

Starbuck, or Volunteer, was discovered by Captain Starbuck of *L'Aigle*, whaler, in which the Hawaiian king, Liholiho, and suite went to England. Sighted by Lord Byron when he returned the bodies of the King and Queen. Taken by the British in December, 1866; 5 m. E-W., 1.5 m. N-S., 15 ft. high; a guano island. 5° 38′ S., 155° 55′ W.

Starbuck, see Aranuka of the Gilbert islands.

Staver, see Vostok.

Steeple, see Jemo, Marshall islands. Properly Steep to.

Stephen, see Ugar, Torres strait.

Stewart, New Leinster or South Island (Rakiura), of New Zealand, was discovered by Cook in 1770. In 1809 it was explored and surveyed by Captain J. Chase in the *Pegasus;* named for W. Stewart, First Officer; then uninhabited. Population, in 1886, 200; mostly Maoris or half-breeds; 39 m. N-S., 20 m. E-W., 3200 ft. high, wooded. On the west coast are islets Long, Mogy and Codfish. Other islets are Bench, Weka, Breaksea, Entrance, Pearl, Anchorage, Noble, Wedge, Ernest and Raggedy.

Stewart, see Sikaiana. Discovered by Captain Hunter in 1791.

Stirling, south from Mono, Solomon islands, is a raised coral reef 200 ft. high; 3×0.5 m. 7° 25′ S., 155° 31′ E.

Stobual, islet of Aurh of the Marshall islands. 8° 18′ 42″ N., 171° 12′ E. **6.**

Storm, a high island of Fiji. 18° 20′ 20″ S., 178° 10′ 15″ E.⊙

Strachan, a large interfluvial island on the south coast of New Guinea, between the Wassi Kussa and Mai Kussa rivers.

Stradbroke, 33×6 m. off Moreton bay, Queensland. North point is in 27° 23′ S., 153° 15′ E.

Straggling, northeast of the east point of Deaf Adder bay, New Guinea; 2.2 m. off shore. 7° 27′ S., 147° 27′ E.

Strait (E.), in Torres strait. 10° 29′ S., 142° 26′ E.

Strawn, islet of Palmyra.

Strong, see Kusaie, of the Caroline islands.

Stuart, near Mbenga, Fiji; high, 1.5 m. in circumference. 18° 24′ 20″ S., 178° 05′ 25″ E.⊙

Stuers consists of Marai and Taliwewai in the Louisiade archipelago. 11° 07′ S., 151° 08′ E.

Su-a-u or Stacey was formerly supposed the south end of New Guinea; extends 2 m. NE-SW.; 787 ft. high. 10° 43′ S., 150° 14′ E.

Suckling Reef, see Uluma of the Louisiade archipelago.

Sudest, see Tagula of the Louisiade archipelago.

Sue, of the Three Sisters in Torres strait; 15 m. from Warrior. 10° 13′ S., 142° 49′ E.

Sugar-loaf, 13 m. south from Admiralty island; 4–5 m. in circumference; 800 ft. high. 2° 22′ 30″ S., 146° 49′ 15″ E.

Sugar-loaf, see Obelisk of the Marquesas islands.

Sugar-loaf, see Mota of the Banks islands.

Suhm, of the Admiralty group; half a mile long; uninhabited. 1° 50′ S., 146° 33′ E. Named for Rudolph von Willemoes Suhm, naturalist on the *Challenger.*

Suk or Pulo Suk, of the Caroline archipelago, was discovered by Ibargoitia in 1799. Population, 100 Polynesian. 6° 28′ N., 149° 30′ E.

Suk, see Supiori of the Schouten islands.

Sule, islet on the east coast of Ysabel, Solomon islands. 8° 05′ S., 159° 32′ E.

Sulphur, one of the Volcano islands. 24° 50′ N., 141° 18′ E.

Sunday, islet north from Moratau, of the D'Entrecasteaux group. 9° 16′ S., 150° 30′ E.

Sunday, see Peru of the Gilbert islands.

Sunday, see Raoul, Kermadec islands.

Supiori or Suk, of the Schouten islands in Geelvink bay on north coast of New Guinea.

Surprise, one of the Huon group, 2 m. E-W., 1 m. N-S. 18° 31′ S., 163° 08′ E. **13.**

Susui, of the Exploring islands, Fiji, is between Munia and Vanua valavo; cultivated. 17° 21′ S., 181° 03′ E.⊙

Suvárov, a group discovered by Lieutenant Lazarev in the *Suvárov* in 1814. A reef 8 m. N-S., and nearly as broad, has several wooded islets mostly in the northern part. British protectorate declared April 22, 1889. 13° 13′ S., 163° 09′ 15″ W.

Suvárov, see Taka of the Marshall islands. **6.**

Suwarro, a low, wooded islet off Malekula, New Hebrides.

Suwan, mangrove islet off Malekula, New Hebrides.

Swain, see Gente Hermosa.

Swallow, see Matema. **12.**

Swallow, see Canton, Phœnix group.

Swede, see Lamotrek, Caroline islands.

Sweers, a long, narrow island east from Bentinck, Wellesley islands, in the Gulf of Carpentaria. 17° 05′ S., 139° 54′ E.

Sydenham, see Nonuti, Gilbert islands. **7.**

Sydney, Phœnix islands, was discovered by Captain Emment. It is a coral reef with closed lagoon, 2×1.7 m. British protectorate declared June 26, 1889. West side is in 4° 27′ 22″ S., 171° 15′ 09″ W. **17.**

Sydney, a group in Ward Hunt strait, New Guinea. 9° 35′ S., 149° 49′ E.

Ta, islet of Pakin, Caroline islands. **5.**

Taabame, islet on a reef of the same name on the northeast coast of New Caledonia.

Taanlai and Taanlo, islets near Paâbâ on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Taaruto, on the northeast coast of Guadalcanar, Solomon islands. 9° 35′ S., 160° 37′ E.

Tabal, islet of Aurh of the Marshall islands. **6.**

Tabanagore = Tabunagora.

Table, see Kâmac, New Caledonia.

Table, see Motumau, New Zealand.

Tabua, high islet off Viti levu, Fiji. West side is in 17° 30′ S., 177° 30′ 10″ E.

Tabunagora, an islet of the outer ring of Egum atoll at the northeast part, on the south side of the opening to the lagoon. 9° 21′ 30″ S., 153° 02′ E.

Taburari, islet of Oneatoa, Gilbert islands. 1° 54′ 45″ S., 175° 47′ 10″ E.

Tabutha or Cap, inhabited island of Fiji, 3×1.7 m., 350 ft. high. 17° 40′ S., 181° 12′ E.⊙

Taenga or Holt, discovered in the *Margaret* in 1803 and named Holt; low, inhabited. Northwest point is in 16° 18′ S., 143° 17′ W. Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Tafahi or Boscawen, of the Tongan islands, was discovered by Lemaire and Schouten May 11, 1616, and by them named Cocos. Wallis, in 1767, named it Boscawen; 2000 ft. high; inhabited. 15° 52′ S., 173° 50′ W.

Tafolaelo, islet of Fakaafo. 9° 24′ 50″ S., 171° 12′ W.

Tagaik, islet of Pakin, Caroline islands. 7° 04′ 04″ N., 157° 47′ E.

Tagula or Sudest is the largest of the Louisiade archipelago, being 40×8 m., and 2689 ft. high; wooded and inhabited. Northwest point is in 11° 20′ S., 153° 11′ E.

Tahaa is within the same reef with Raiatea, Society islands; 1936 ft. high. Many islets on the reef. 16° 35′ S., 151° 35′ 06″ W. **20.**

Tahanea or Tchitschagof, of the Paumotu archipelago, a reef covered with wooded islets. Three good entrances to the lagoon. The west end is in 16° 52′ S., 144° 58′ W. **21.**

Tahanlagh, islet off the north end of Balabio, New Caledonia. **13.**

Tahiti or Otaheité, of the Society islands, the Sagittaria of Quirós who discovered it February 10, 1606. Wallis rediscovered it in 1767. 17° 38′ 30″ S., 149° 30′ W.⊙ 33 m. NW-SE.; divided into two parts by an isthmus about 1.2 m. wide, the smaller called Taiarapu. Orohena, the highest peak, is 7329 ft. Barrier reef surrounds the island at a distance of 1–2 m., within which are several good harbors, the principal being Papieté on the northwest. Here is the seat of Government. Point Venus, the place of Cook's observations, is on the north side. **20.**

Tahuata or Santa Cristina, of the Marquesas islands, was discovered by Mendaña 21–22 July, 1595; 8.5 m. N-S., 1.2–5 m. E-W.; 3280 ft. high. Population, in 1888, was 408. 9° 56′ 21″ S., 139° 06′ W. **23.**

Tahura, old chart name for Kaula of the Hawaiian islands. **1.**

Tahurowa = Kahoolawe, Hawaiian islands.

Taiahu, islet on the east reef of Huaheine.

Taiaro or King, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Captain Fitzroy of H. M. S. *Beagle* in 1835. The lagoon is closed; islets wooded; few inhabitants. 15° 46′ S., 144° 37′ W. **21.**

Taifaur, a grassy islet, 270 ft. high, northwest from Abaga gaheia in the Louisiade archipelago.

Taii, islet of Tongatabu on the northeast. 21° 01′ S., 174° 57′ W. **18.**

Taitaka, islet in the centre of Port Stanley, Malekula, New Hebrides; 400×200 yds.

Taka or Suvárov, atoll with closed lagoon and a few islets on the east reef. Population, 20 in 1860. Discovered in 1814 by Lieutenant Lazarev in the *Suvárov.* Protectorate declared by Great Britain April 22, 1889. 13° 15′ S., 163° 10′ W.

Takain, islet of Ponapé, Caroline islands. **5.**

Takapoto (Oura of Cook), in the King George group, of the Paumotus. It is low, wooded, with closed lagoon and many islets. North point is in 14° 32′ 08″ S., 145° 14′ 30″ W. **21.**

Takaroa (Tiokea of Cook), low, wooded atoll, open lagoon; with the preceding forms King George group. The north point is in 14° 22′ 10″ S., 144° 58′ 30″ W. **21.**

Taka, islet of Pingelap, Caroline islands. **5.**

Taki, a low island of Fiji. 17° 07′ 06″ S., 176° 52′ 50″ E.⊙

Takoumé = Takurea of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Takurea, Wolkonski or Takoumé, is an inhabited atoll with closed lagoon. Northeast end is in 15° 39′ 30″ S., 142° 06′ 15″ W. **21.**

Takutea or Fenua iti, of the Hervey islands, is 3 m. in circumference, uninhabited, well wooded. 19° 49′ S., 158° 16′ W. **23.**

Talbot, a small group on the south coast of New Guinea between 142° 08′–142° 22′ E. longitude and 9° 15′–9° 21′ S. latitude. Consists of Kawa, Mata kawa, Adabadana kawa, Karobailo kawa, Kussa and Boigu. **8.**

Taliwewai, a low coral island of the Stuers group, Louisiade archipelago. **9.**

Taloes, islet of Ruk, south side of east entrance to the lagoon.

Tamami, see Tinakula of the New Hebrides. **12.**

Taman (Tomun or Tanman), islet of Ponapé, Caroline islands.

Tamana or Rotcher, of the Gilbert islands, is 3×0.7 m. Population, 500. 2° 32′ S., 175° 55′ E.

Tamatam or Los Martires, of the Caroline islands, consists of a reef 11 m. N-S., 6 m. E-W., with four islands: on the north, Ollap; in the centre, Fanadik; and at the south, two called Tamatam. About 200 inhabitants. East end is in 7° 27′ 30″ N., 149° 28′ E.

Tamborua, islet 99 ft. high at the entrance to Wailea bay on the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji. **14.**

Tami, native name of the Crétin islands on the New Guinea coast. Four low, well wooded and inhabited islands. 6° 45′ S., 147° 54′ E.

Tanabuli, on the southeast of Ysabel, Solomon islands. 8° 27′ S., 159° 43′ E.

Tandé, 1070 ft. high. 20° 05′ S., 163° 46′ E.

Tandruku, islet 35 ft. high off the northeast coast of Viti levu, Fiji.

Tangadio, islet on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Tangoa = Tanoa = Tongoa, New Hebrides.

Tanlé, islet at the mouth of Tanlé bay on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

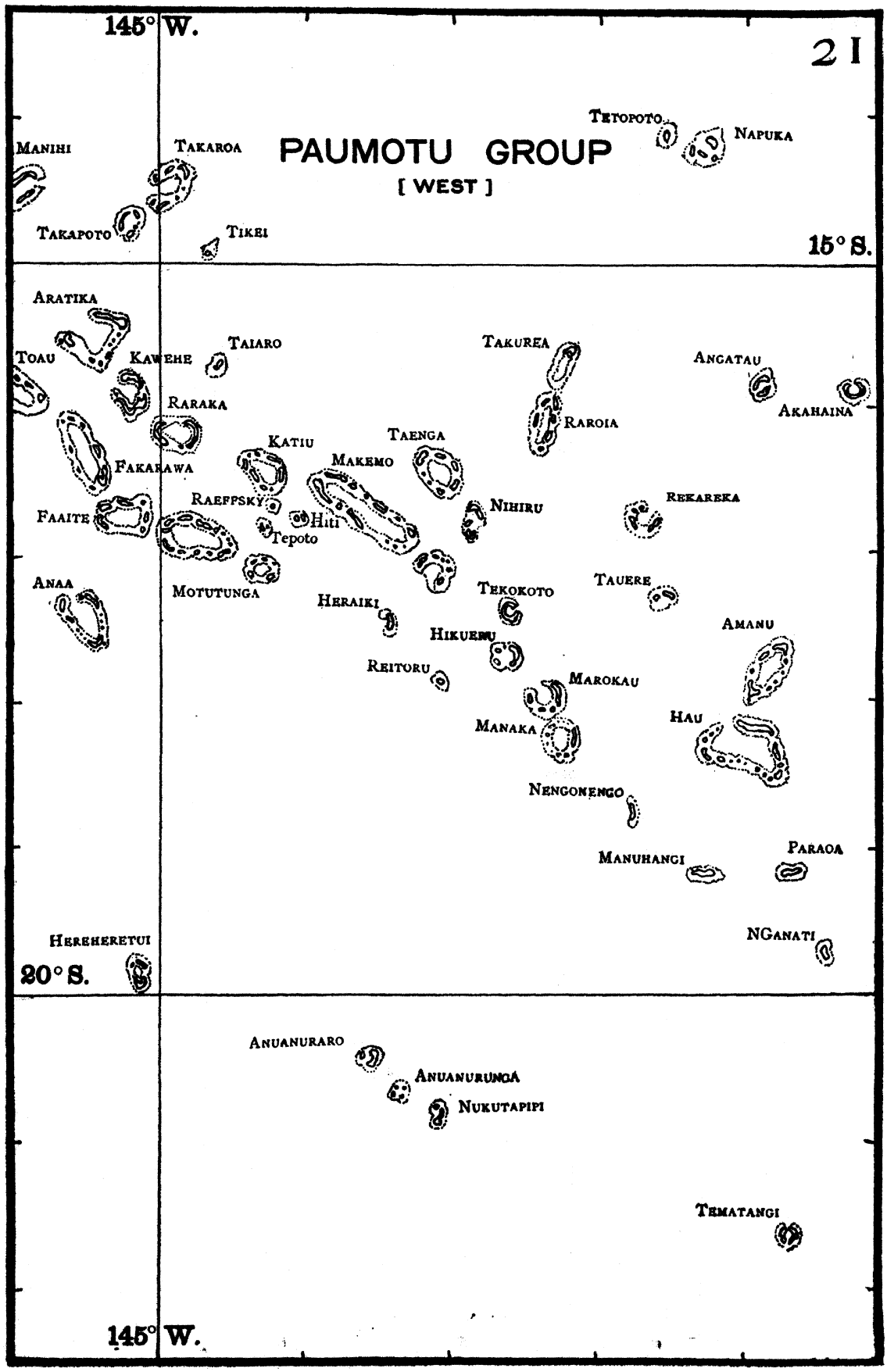
Tanna or Aipere, of the New Hebrides, was discovered by Cook in 1774. An active volcano, Mt. Yasua, has been in continuous eruption since the time of Cook. In 1878 there was a severe earthquake which altered the region about Port Resolution. In the centre mountains rise to about 3000 ft. Some 8000 natives, formerly cannibals. 19° 31′ 17″ S., 169° 20′ E. The size is given in one place at 30×10 m. In another, of equal authority, 18×10 m. And still another says 40×35 m. The reader may choose. Tanna = Honua = land. **12.**

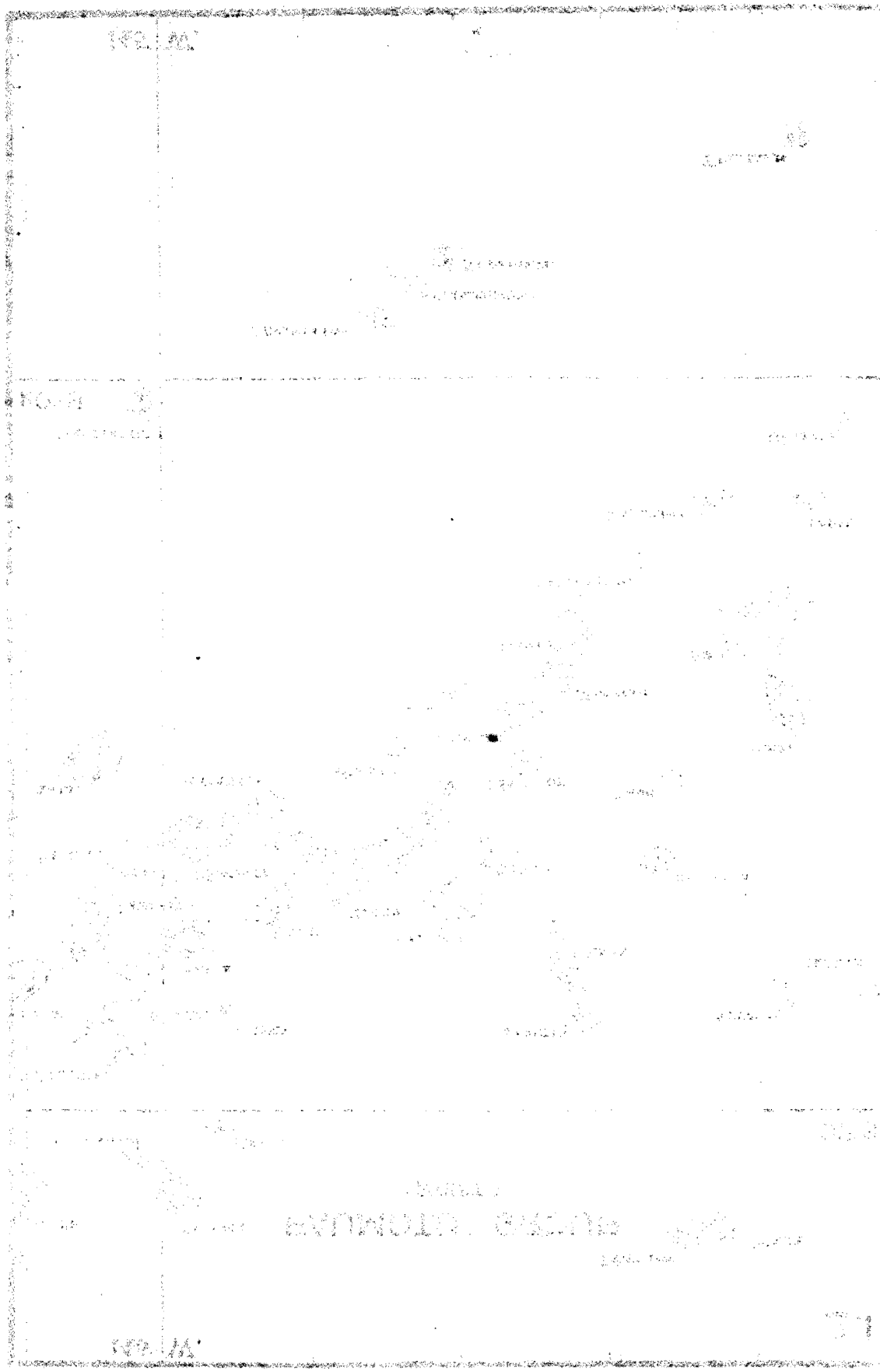
Tannawa, islet of Viti levu, Fiji. 17° 47′ 16″ S., 178° 39′ 10″ E.⊙

Tanyah, islet of Oneatoa of the Gilbert islands. 1° 47′ S., 175° 34′ E. **7.**

Taongi, Gaspar Rico or Smyth, a low atoll with closed lagoon. 14° 45′ N., 169° 15′ E.

PAUMOTU GROUP
[WEST]





Taoru, islet of Raiatea, Society islands. **20.**

Taoui, one of the Admiralty islands. West end in 2° S., 146° 32′ E. **10.**

Tapak, islet on the northeast side of Ponapé, Caroline islands.

Tapamanu or Saunders, also called Maiaiti and Tubuai manu, of the Society islands, was discovered by Captain Wallis July 28, 1767; 6 m. long. Northeast point is in 17° 38′ 41″ S., 150° 33′ W.

Tapelau, islet of Yap, Caroline islands.

Tapimoor, islet of Mille, Marshall islands.

Tapiteuea or Drummond, of the Gilbert islands, was discovered by Captain Bishop of the *Nautilus*. It is 30 m. long and 0.5–0.7 m. wide. Population, 7000–8000. North point is in 1° 08′ S., 174° 37′ 30″ E.

Tapitu, a form of Tapiteuea, Gilbert islands.

Tapu, island in Auckland harbor, New Zealand.

Tapua, Utupua or Edgecumbe, in the Santa Cruz group, was discovered by Mendaña in 1595. Carteret named it Edgecumbe in 1764. The west summit is in 11° 17′ 30″S., 166° 32′ 14″ E., according to D'Urville. British protectorate declared August 18, 1898. **12.**

Tapui, a conical islet in Ahurei bay, island of Rapa.

Tarakoi, islet of Rapa. 27° 35′ S., 144° 18′ W.

Taravai or Belcher, islet of the Mangareva group.

Tarawa, Cook or Knoy (not Knox), of the Gilbert islands; 18 m. N-S., 13 m. E-W. North end is in 1° 39′ 05″ N., 173° 02′ E. **7.**

Tareti, a sandy island near Noumea, New Caledonia.

Taritari, a common form of Butaritari, Gilbert islands.

Tariwerwi, see Ouessant, of the Louisiade archipelago.

Tarrang, islet of Yap, Caroline islands.

Tasiko, see Api, New Hebrides. **12.**

Tasman, atoll discovered by Tasman in 1700, and seen by Captain Welling in 1824. Some 40 islands on a reef encircling a lagoon; 11 m. E-W., 7 m. N-S. Inhabitants resemble Gilbert islanders. Niumano, the largest island, is on the east side in 4° 35′ S., 159° 30′ E. British protectorate proclaimed October 6, 1900.

Tassai or Brumer, New Guinea.

Tastu, an inhabited island in Humboldt bay on the north coast of New Guinea.

Tatafa, islet 3 m. southwest from Lefuka in the Hapai group of the Tongan islands. **18.**

Tatakoto, called also Narcissus, Egmont and Clerke, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Bonecheo in 1774; 4×1 m.; inhabited. 17° 18′ S., 138° 19′ W. **22.**

Tatana, islet in Port Moresby on the south coast of New Guinea.

Tau, the largest of the Manua group, Samoan islands, is 14 m. in circumference, 2500 ft. high; well watered and fertile. Belongs to the United States.

Tau, islet of Tongatabu. **18.**

Taua, islet east from Tangoa, Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides. **12.**

Tauak, lagoon islet of Ponapé, Caroline islands.

Tauan or Mt. Cornwallis, is 9 m. in circumference and 795 ft. high. Inhabitants Negrito. Station of the London Missionary Society. 9° 25′ 30″ S., 142° 32′ E.

Tauata or Santa Cristina, of the Marquesas islands; 9 m. N-S., 5 m. E-W., 3280 ft. high. Population, 450 in 1880. South point is in 10° 02′ S., 139° 09′ W. **23.**

Tauere or Taueri, also St. Simeon, Resolution and Tandrec, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Bonecheo in 1772. Named by Cook in 1773 after his ship; 4 m. in circumference; two islands. West point is in 17° 22′ 21″ S., 141° 29′ 39″ W. **21.**

Taulalia, islet in the Ringgold group, Fiji.

Taumaco, discovered by Quirós, April 7, 1606, and named Nuestra Señora del Socorro, is, according to Espinosa, the Duff group. **12.**

Tauna, islet of Rapa. 27° 36′ S., 144° 17′ W.

Tautu, islet on the northwest of the outer reef of Tahaa, Society islands.

Tauturau, islet of Rapa. 27° 37′ S., 144° 16′ W.

Tavarua or Speiden island, off the west coast of Viti levu, Fiji. 17° 52′ S., 177° 10′ 30″ E. Named Speiden by Wilkes after the Purser of the *Peacock*.

Tavea, high island in Naloa bay, Vanua levu, Fiji. Inhabitants make good pottery. 16° 38′ 24″ S., 178° 43′ 30″ W.⊙

Taviuni or Vuna, Fiji; 23×8 m.; Ngalau peak, 4040 ft. high. Population, 2600 in 1880. East point is in 16° 48′ 30″ S., 180° 14′ E.

Tavua, inhabited islet of Mamanutha i thaki group, Fiji.

Tavuka or Rara ni Tinka, islet 150 ft. high, 2.2 m. south from Yanutha, Fiji.

Tavunasithi, Fiji; coral islet, half a mile in diameter, 200 ft. high; uninhabited.

Tchitschagoff or Tchitchagov, see Tahanea, Paumotu archipelago.

Teapi, see Rapanui.

Teauaua or Hat, islet in Shavay bay on the southeast side of Huahuna, Marquesas.

Tebut, see Lib of the Marshall islands.

Tegua, a circular island in the middle of Torres group, about 3.5 m. in diameter, nearly 600 ft. high; 2.5 m. southeast from Hiw or North island.

Te Houra, see Waikawa, New Zealand.

Teilau, uninhabited islet 500×150 yds., on the southeast coast of Viti levu, Fiji.

Tekareka, see Tekokoto, Paumotu archipelago.

Tekokoto, Tekareka or Doubtful, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Cook, August 11, 1773. It is a circular reef a mile in diameter. 17° 20′ S., 142° 37′ W.⊙ **21.**

Teku, see Anuanurunga of the Paumotu archipelago.

Teku, see Vanavana of the Paumotu archipelago. **22.**

Tematangi or Bligh lagoon, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Bligh in 1792. It is 7 m. in diameter. Some of the inhabitants were removed to Tahiti in 1858 on suspicion of having eaten a shipwrecked crew. North point is in 21° 38′ S., 140° 40′ W. **21.**

Temelflua, near Taumaco, the same as Tukopia.

Temo, see Jemo of the Marshall islands.

Temotu or Trevanion, Santa Cruz group, at the entrance of Trevanion lagoon, the Puerto graciosa of Mendaña who named this island La Guerta. Carteret called it Trevanion. It is 10 m. in circuit. British protectorate declared October 1, 1898. The north point is in 10° 40′ S., 165° 41′ 30″ E. **12.**

Tenararo or Bedford island, in the Actæon group of the Paumotu archipelago, is 2 m. in diameter, with a closed lagoon. About 20 inhabitants. 21° 18′ S., 136° 42′ W.

Tenarunga or Minto, of the Actæon group in the Paumotu archipelago, is 7 m. northwest from Maturei vavao. 21° 22′ S., 136° 34′ W. **22.**

Te Ndu encloses Port Laguerre on the west. On the southwest side of New Caledonia; 1 m. N-S.

Tenia, islet on the north side of St. Vincent passage, on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Tepoto or Ofiti (the Eliza of Mauruc) was discovered by Bellingshausen in 1820. Of the Raeffsky group in the Paumotu archipelago. 16° 48′ S., 144° 19′ W. **21.**

Terio, islet of Apaiang, Gilbert islands. 1° 48′ 30″ N., 173° 01′ E.

Tern, on the Australian coast. 11° S., 142° 46′ E.

Testard, two islets on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Teste, see Wari on the New Guinea coast.

Tetaro, islet on the northeast part of the outer reef of Raiatea, Society islands.

Tetiaroa, a chart form of Tetuaroa, Society islands. **20.**

Tetuaroa, of the Society islands, was discovered by Quirós, February, 1606. A reef with a dozen islets, wooded. East end is in 17° 07′ 15″ S., 149° 29′ 30″ W.

Tetopoto (Disappointment islands of Byron), of the Paumotu archipelago, covers about 9 sq. m.; no lagoon; uninhabited(?); large trees. 14° 08′ S., 141° 16′ W. **21.**

Teuaua, islet of Uapu in Shavay bay, Marquesas islands.

Teumah, islet at the northwest extremity of Onoatoa, Gilbert islands. 1° 53′ S., 175° 30′ E.

Tevai, within the reef of Vanikoro; 9 m. in circumference; high.

Tevairoa, islet of Bolabola, Society islands.

Tevala, one of the Shepherd islands, New Hebrides; small and almost inaccessible; 324 ft. high at the west end.

Thakaundrove, islet in Uaikava harbor on the south coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Thakavi, islet on the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Thangalai, south from Moturiki on the southeast coast of Viti levu, Fiji. 17° 47′ 46″ S., 178° 46′ 40″ E.

Thikombia (Cicobia), one of the Exploring islands, Fiji; 5 m. northeast from Munia; 3 m. SE-NW.; 1.7 m. wide; north end is in 15° 47′ 40″ S., 180° 09′ E. **14.**

Thithia (Cicia), a fertile, inhabited island 4×3 m., 300 ft. high. Northwest point is in 17° 44′ 30″ S., 180° 42′ E. **14.**

Thombia, the highest of the Ringgold group, is the crater of an extinct volcano, in the centre of which is a lake 24 fathoms deep; whole island not quite 2 m. in circumference; 590 ft. high.

Thompson, Fiji. 18° 30′ 45″ S., 177° 36′ 45″ E.⊙

Thornton, see Caroline.

Three Hills, of the New Hebrides, is 6 m. NE-SW., and 2.5 m. wide. Mae is the central district and is pure Polynesian, while the languages on the other side are Melanesian. The three hills are, from the east, 1850, 1450 and 1400 ft. high. 17° 05′ S., 168° 19′ E. **12.**

Three Kings, group northwest from Cape Marie van Diemen, New Zealand.

Three Sisters, rounded islets near east point of Bultig, New Guinea. 10° 13′ S., 142° 19′ E.

Three Sisters, Las Tres Marias or Olumalau of the Solomon islands. About 10° S., 162° E.; 230–250 ft. high. The south island is named Malaupina, the north one Alita.

Thrum Cap, see Akiaki of the Paumotu archipelago.

Thukini, islet on the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Thumbu, islet 100 ft. high at the mouth of Rakiraki river, north coast of Viti levu, Fiji.

Thursday, see Waiben. Centre of Pearl and Trepang fisheries.

Ti-a, islet at the north end of New Caledonia.

Tiaé, islet at the entrance to Tanlé bay on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Tiano, islet on west coast of Raiatea, Society islands.

Tidiaut, two islets off Cape Baye on the northeast coast of New Caledonia.

Tienghiene, islet at the mouth of Nehue bay on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Tiere, wooded islet of Tahiti, opposite Tomotai valley.

Tiga, Tika or Boucher, of the Loyalty group, 8–10 m. in circumference, 150 ft. high, with fringing reef. Used as a dump for the worst natives. 21° 29′ 20″ S., 168° 17′ E.

Tiger, an island "inhabited by ferocious savages," discovered by Captain Bristow in 1817; 6.7 m. E-W. 1° 45′ S., 142° 18′ E. Probably identical with Matty, which see. **8.**

Tikahau or Krusenstern, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Kotzebue in 1815. A small, wooded island 10 m. in diameter, with a lagoon and inhabitants. The north point is in 14° 52′ S., 148° 15′ 15″ W. **20.**

Tikei or Romanzoff, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered April 20, 1815, by Otto von Kotzebue and named for Prince Romanzoff. 14° 57′ S., 144° 35′ 30″ W.⊙ **21.**

Timboor, of the Yasawa group, Fiji; high. 16° 40′ S., 177° 30′ 30″ E.⊙

Timoe or Crescent, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Captain Wilson in the *Duff*, in 1797; uninhabited. Northeast point is in 23° 17′ S., 134° 34′ 10″ W. **22.**

Tinakula or Tamani is a permanently active volcano 2200 ft. high, in the Santa Cruz group. British protectorate declared August 18, 1898. 10° 23′ 30″ S., 165° 47′ 30″ E.

Tindal, see Ailuk of the Marshall islands. **6.**

Tingolanu, a low island off Marovo, Solomon islands; 3–4 m. N-S. 8° 43′ S., 158° 15′ E.

Tinian, of the Marianas, was discovered by Magalhães, March 6, 1521. He called it Bona Vista; 10 m. N-S., 4.5 m. E-W.; 234 inhabitants in 1887. 14° 59′ 22″ N., 145° 33′ E. Low, but volcanic. See map under Marianas.

Tiokea, see Takaroa of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Tioae, islets in bay of the same name near Noumea, New Caledonia.

Tioki, islet of Fakaako. 9° 24′ 20″ S., 171° 12′ W.

Tipamau, islet at the entrance to Fairoa bay, Raiatea, Society islands.

Tiri, a group of low, mangrove-covered islands off Vanua levu, Fiji. Consists of Williams, Green, Mills, Piner, Pully, Richmond and Day.

Tiritiri, in Auckland harbor, New Zealand.

Tissot, see Baibesika, 3 m. east from South cape, of New Guinea.

Tisungatu, islet of Fakaafo. 9° 24′ 35″ S., 171° 12′ W.

Tjan, islet of Maloelab, Marshall islands. 8° 52′ 39″ N., 171° 01′ 31″ E.

Tnaguinui, islet of Nui, on the east side; inhabited. Ellice islands.

Toahotu, islet off Tahaa, Society islands. **20.**

Toamaro, islet off west side of Raiatea, Society islands.

Toass, islet of Elato, Caroline islands. 7° 24′ 30″ N., 146° 19′ E.

Toau or Elisabeth, of the Paumotu archipelago, lagoon atoll with many islets; 20 m. E-W. All the fish in the lagoon are said to be poisonous. The southeast point is in 15° 58′ S., 145° 49′ 30″ W. **21.**

Tobi, Lord North or Neville, was discovered on the ship *Lord North* in 1781; 1.5 m. long, well wooded, inhabited. 3° 03′ N., 131° 04′ E.

Tobin, in Torres strait. 10° 06′ 30″ S., 142° 21′ E. Tobin Cay is in 9° 37′ S., 143° 40′ E.

Tœmo, islet in Port Goro at the south end of New Caledonia.

Tofua (*whale* in Tongan), a volcano 5 m. in diameter, 2800 ft. high. 19° 45′ S., 175° 03′ W.

Tog or South (called Pukapuka by the traders) is an inhabited island of the Torres group, 9 m. in circumference, and 600 ft. high.

Tokelau, see Fakaafo.

Tokelau or Union group consists of Atafu with 63 islets, Nukunau with 93 islets, and Fakaafo with 62. **17.**

Tokikimoa, islet of Fakaafo. 9° 24′ 32″ S., 171° 12′ W.

Tokoeoa, islet on the north of Mille, Marshall islands, at the west side of the entrance to the lagoon.

Tokoriki, uninhabited islet of Mamanutha i thaki group, Fiji.

Tokowa, islet on the west side of the entrance to Port Rhin, Mille, Marshall islands.

Toku, a low island, 11 m. ESE. from Amargura or Fonualei, Tongan islands. 18° 08′ S., 174° 08′ W. **18.**

Tokuna, Toguna or Alcester, 3 islets within one reef in the Trobriand group. 9° 29′ S., 152° 30′ 45″ E. The name seems to belong rather to the people than to the islands.

Tol, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands; 10 m. in circumference, 700 ft. high; largest of the Faitruk group in the western part of the lagoon. 7° 21′ 08″ N., 151° 39′ 22″ E.

Tombarua, low island of Fiji. 17° 59′ 46″ S., 178° 45′ 10″ E.⊙

Tomman or Uru, off the southwest coast of Malekula, New Hebrides; 1 m. NW-SE., 260 ft. high.

Tonga (Toga) or Friendly Islands, a group of 150 islands and islets occupied by some 22,000 inhabitants. It is essentially a volcanic group, although many of the islands are low. The group was discovered by Tasman in 1643. Tongatabu he called Amsterdam, Eua Middleburgh, and Namuka Rotterdam. Cook was there both on his second and third voyages, and gave the name Friendly. The Spaniard Maurelle discovered Vavau in 1781. The government is a limited monarchy, the seat of government at Nukualofa on Tongatabu. Now England controls the group.* The Wesleyan mission was established in 1826, and the inhabitants are all Christian. The group has not been fully surveyed. **18.**

Tongaravu, islet 70 ft. high off the east coast of Viti levu, Fiji.

Tongareva or Penrhyn was discovered by Sever in the ship *Lady Penrhyn.* An atoll 12×7 m., and 50 ft. high; the lagoon is 9 m. across and contains 15 islets. In 1863 it was almost depopulated by Peruvian slavers. March 22, 1888, it was annexed to Great Britain. Tongareva means Tonga in the heavens. 9°06′25″S., 158°02′10″W.

*A British protectorate over the entire group was proclaimed May 19, 1900.

Tongariki, volcanic island in the New Hebrides. 17° S., 168° 36′ E. **12.**

Tongatabu or New Amsterdam was discovered by Tasman January 29, 1643; 27 m. E-W., 10 m. N-S., 60 ft. high. Composed entirely of coral rock. In places there are caves with fine stalactites. See Mariner's account. 21° 07′ S., 175° 11′ E.

Tongoa, New Hebrides, the Shepherd islands of Cook, are off the south coast of Espiritu Santo. A Presbyterian mission here. 15° 36′ 12″ S., 167 °E.

Topati, islet on the east reef of Huaheine, Society islands.

Torea, islet on west coast of Raiatea, Society islands.

Torlesse or Bonabonanga, low, wooded, uninhabited islets 8.5 m. southwest from Panniet in the Louisiade archipelago, on a reef 4 m. long. 10° 48′ S., 152° 13′ E. **9.**

Torres (Ababa, Baba or Vava), a group of the Banks islands consisting of Hiw, Metoma, Tegua, Lo, and Tog. They have little water and the natives depend on coconuts for drink. The north island is 1200 ft. high, the others much lower. Melanesian mission has a station here.

Torres, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands. 7° 20′ N., 151° 24′ E.

Tortoise, an islet of the Pleiades group, Loyalty islands. **13.**

Torua, islet of Maloelab, Marshall islands. 8° 43′ 10″ N., 171° 09′ 35″ E.

Totoya, Fiji; 5 m. E-W., 3.5 m. N-S. Notch peak is 1200 ft. high in 18° 56′ 30″ S., 180° 05′ 30″ E.

Totten, a high island of the Yasawa group, Fiji. 17° 29′ 30″ S., 177° 01′ 15″ E.⊙ Named for George M. Totten of the Wilkes expedition.

Touching, see Butaritari, Gilbert islands.

Toukoua, an islet of Ontong Java. With the rest of the group belongs to Great Britain.

Toulon, see Maliu kolo, New Guinea.

Toveru, islet on the west side of Buru bay on the northeast coast of New Caledonia.

Tovu and **Tovu lailai** are both on the same reef on the north coast of Viti levu, Fiji. The former is 250 ft. high.

Tower, of the Galapagos, is 211 ft. high. 0° 20′ N.

Tracey, low, uninhabited island of the Admiralty group.

Tracy, see Vaitapu, Ellice islands. **16.**

Traitor, a group of small and low islands north of Jobi in Geelvink bay, New Guinea. 1° 15′ S., 136° 31′ E.

Traitors or Padeaids on the north coast of New Guinea.

Travers, in Torres strait. 10° 23′ S., 142° 20′ E.

Traversey, see Aurh, Marshall islands.

Treasurers, second in size of the Duff group.

Treasury, see Mono, Solomon islands. **11.**

Tree, 4×2 m. low and wooded, off Fly river, New Guinea. 8° 41′ S., 143° 37′ E.

Tree, islet of Arova, Louisiade archipelago.

Tree, islet of Florida, Solomon islands.

Treguada (La), of the Solomon islands, was discovered by Mendaña in May, 1568. Native name Braba or Vraba. Now Ulaua.

Tres Marias, see Olu malau, Solomon islands.

Trevanion, see Temotu of the Santa Cruz islands.

Trevennen, see Huapu of the Marquesas islands.
Trio, islets on east side of Hugon island on the southwest coast of New Caledonia.
Trobriand, see Kiriwina group.
Troilem, islet of Uluthi, Caroline islands. **3.**
Trois Sœurs, of Surville = Tres Marias of Mendaña = Olu malou.
Tromelin, see Feys of the Caroline islands. **3.**
Truk, a form of Ruk, Caroline islands.
Tsis, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands; 0.7 m. in diameter. 7° 18′ 30″ N., 151° 48′ 30″ E.
Tua, see Quoin, New Guinea.
Tuamaco, a name given by Quirós to Disappointment island in the Duff or Wilson group.
Tuamotu, the French form of Paumotu; *tua* a bunch, and *motu* island.
Tuanae, islet on northeast reef of Maupiti, Society islands.
Tuanaki or Reid, atoll in the Raeffsky group, in the north, uninhabited. 16° 41′ S., 144° 14′ W.
Tuatua, see Haszard islands, Louisiade archipelago.
Tu-aye, islet in Banaré bay on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.
Tubai or Motuiti, uninhabited, lagoon island, Society islands. 16° 15′ S., 151° 48′ W. **20.**
Tubanaielli, west of Kambara, Fiji; uninhabited; 150 ft. high; with fringing reef. 18° 42′ 30″ S., 180° 56′ E.⊙
Tubuai, of the Austral islands, has an encircling reef about a mile from shore. Population in 1881 was 343. 23° 21′ 45″ S., 149° 35′ 35″ W.
Tubuai manu, see Tapamanu, Society islands.
Tubuai, a name often given to the Austral islands from the principal island.
Tubutubu or Engineer, in the New Guinea region.
Tuck, one of the Magellan islands; existence doubtful.
Tucker, see Satawal, Caroline islands. **3.**
Tucopia is 7 m. in circumference, and 3000 ft. high; inhabited by mild and inoffensive Polynesians. British protectorate declared August 18, 1898. 12° 21′ S., 168° 43′ E.
Tuesday islands are in Torres strait. 10° 32′ S., 142° 21′ E.
Tufa, islet of Rongelab of the Marshall islands. 11° 14′ 35″ N., 166° 47′ 40″ E. **6.**
Tufaaga or Tufaka, islet on the northwest coast of Tongatabu. 21°04′S., 175°15′W. **18.**
Tugua, in the Tongan group. **18.**
Tugulu, the northern islet of Pingelap, Caroline islands. 6° 14′ N., 160° 52′ E. **5.**
Tuhoua or Mayor, in the Bay of Plenty, New Zealand.
Tuilagi or St. George, uninhabited island southwest from Ysabel, Solomon islands. 13 m. long. 8° 30′ S., 159° 30′ E. **11.**
Tuinaka or Reid, of the Paumotu archipelago. Northwest point is in 16° 37′ 17″ S., 144° 13′ W.
Tuki, a mile in diameter, off Viti levu, Fiji. 17° 19′ 40″ S., 178° 02′ E.⊙
Tukopia, see Tucopia; Temelflua of Quirós.
Tukua, islet of Ontong Java. 5° 34′ S., 159° 15′ E.
Tuma, in the Kiriwina group. 8° 29′ S., 150° 52′ E.
Tumbu, on the New Guinea coast. 4° 25′ S., 133° 35′ E.
Tuna, islet of Tiri group, 100 ft. high, on the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Tupete, on the south coast of New Caledonia.

Tupinier, in Dampier strait, Bismarck archipelago. Active volcano, in eruption in 1877. 5° 25′ S., 148° 08′ E.

Tupua or Marion, islet in Teavanui harbor, Borabora, Society islands. **20.**

Turea, on the south coast of New Guinea.

Tureia, Carysfort or Papakena, was discovered by Captain Edwards in H. M. S. *Pandora* in 1791. Lagoon closed. East end is in 20° 45′ S., 138° 30′ W.

Turn-again, on the south coast of New Guinea. 9° 34′ S., 142° 16′ E.

Turtle, see Vatoa, Fiji.

Turtle, islet in Malo pass, Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides.

Turtle, islet in Port Powell, of New Britain.

Turtle-backed, off the New Guinea coast. 9° 54′ S., 142° 46′ E.

Tut or Warrior, an inhabited sandbank with an extensive reef. 9° 48′ S., 142° 55′ E.

Tutuila, of the Samoan islands, is 17×5 m., high, volcanic. Mataafo peak is 2359 ft. high. It has the fine harbor of Pangopango on the south coast, nearly bisecting the island. In Asu bay Comte de Langle, M. de Lamanon and a boat crew of La Pérouse's fleet were massacred in 1787. The west cape is in 14° 20′ 40″ S., 170° 48′ 14″ W. This with the Samoan islands to the eastward now belongs to the United States. **15.**

Tuvana i tholo or Simonov, and Tuvana ira or Michaelov, of Fiji, are each about half a mile in diameter. The surrounding reefs are circular, and the islets are nearer the north side. Named for the astronomer and artist of Bellingshausen, 1820. 21° 03′ S., 178° 50′ 10″ W.

Tuvuna, islet east from Tongoa, New Hebrides.

Tuvutha (Tuvuca), Fiji; a densely wooded and inhabited island, 800 ft. high, in 17° 40′ S., 178° 49′ W. Palolo are caught off the eastern point.

Tuyam, islet 0.3 m. long, 160 ft. high, on the southeast coast of New Guinea.

Two Brothers, see Kepara, New Guinea.

Two Groups, see Manaka, of the Paumotu archipelago.

Two Hills, see Mataso, New Hebrides. 17° 18′ S., 168° 23′ E.

Ua Huka, see Huahuna of the Marquesas islands. **23.**

Ualan, a name of Kusaie or Strong island of the Caroline archipelago. **5.**

Ualeva, of the Tongan islands.

Ualomo, islet of Ugo bay, Isle of Pines.

Uanne, islet in Gazelle passage on the northwest coast of New Caledonia. **13.**

Uap, see Yap of the western Caroline islands.

Uapora, see Huapu of the Marquesas islands.

Uapu, see Huapu of the Marquesas islands.

Uatom or Man, in the Bismarck archipelago, is in 4° 07′ S., 152° 03′ E. On the coast of New Britain.

Udia-Milai, see Bikini of the Marshall islands.

Udjae or Katherine, of the Marshall islands, is 22×6 m. Udjae or Ujae the southern islet, and Enylamiej the northern one, are considered the finest and most fertile of the group. The north point of Enylamiej is in 9° 21′ N., 165° 36′ E. **6.**

Udjelong, of the Caroline group, also called Arecifos and Providence islands. There are thirteen islets occupying a space 24 m. long by 7–8 m. wide. 9° 52′ N., 160° 56′ E. **5.**

Uea, Uvea or Halgan of the Loyalty group. This name sometimes extends to three adjoining islands formed by a narrow, interrupted strip of raised coral reef 23 m. SSW-NNE., with a mean breadth of 1.5 m., but at the north end this increases to 7–8 m. 20 m. from Lifu. Two races inhabit the island; the northern one is said to have come from Uvea or Wallis island. Fertile, but good water scarce. **13.**

Uemie, islet within NGoë reef on southeast coast of New Caledonia.

Uen or Waima, off southwest point of New Caledonia. High and rugged; 4.5 m. N-S. Named by Cook "Prince of Wales Foreland".

Ugai is the northwest islet of Mokil, Caroline group. 6° 39′ N., 159° 40′ E.

Ugar or Stephen, in Torres strait, is a mile long, fertile and inhabited. 9° 30′ S., 143° 32′ E.

Ugi or San Juan, of the Solomon group, is 6 m. long; 670 ft. high. 10° 15′ S., 161° 43′ E. **11.**

Ugo, a small islet, lies 2.7 m. S. by E. from Cape Ndua, New Caledonia.

Uia, an islet of the Hapai group, Tongan islands.

Uika, another form of Uia, Tongan islands.

Ulakua, see Ulava, Solomon islands.

Ularua, small desolate island of Fiji; Olenea of Wilkes. 18° 33′ 30″ S., 181° 14′ E. North end.

Ulava or Contrariété, of the Solomon group, is 27 m. northeast from Ugi; 8 m. N-S. by 3 m.; 1200 ft. high. Natives noted for making canoes for the neighborhood. 9° 47′ S., 161° 56′ E. This is La Treguada of Gallego. **11.**

Ulie, see Wolea, Caroline islands.

Ulietea, see Raiatea.

Ulikar is the eastern islet of Majuro, Marshall group.

Ulilaba, an islet east from Tongoa, New Hebrides; 0.7 m. NE-SW.; 120 ft. high.

Uliti, a spelling of Uluthi, Caroline islands.

Ulu, an uninhabited islet of Duke of York islands, Bismarck archipelago. 4° 13′ S., 152° 25′ E.

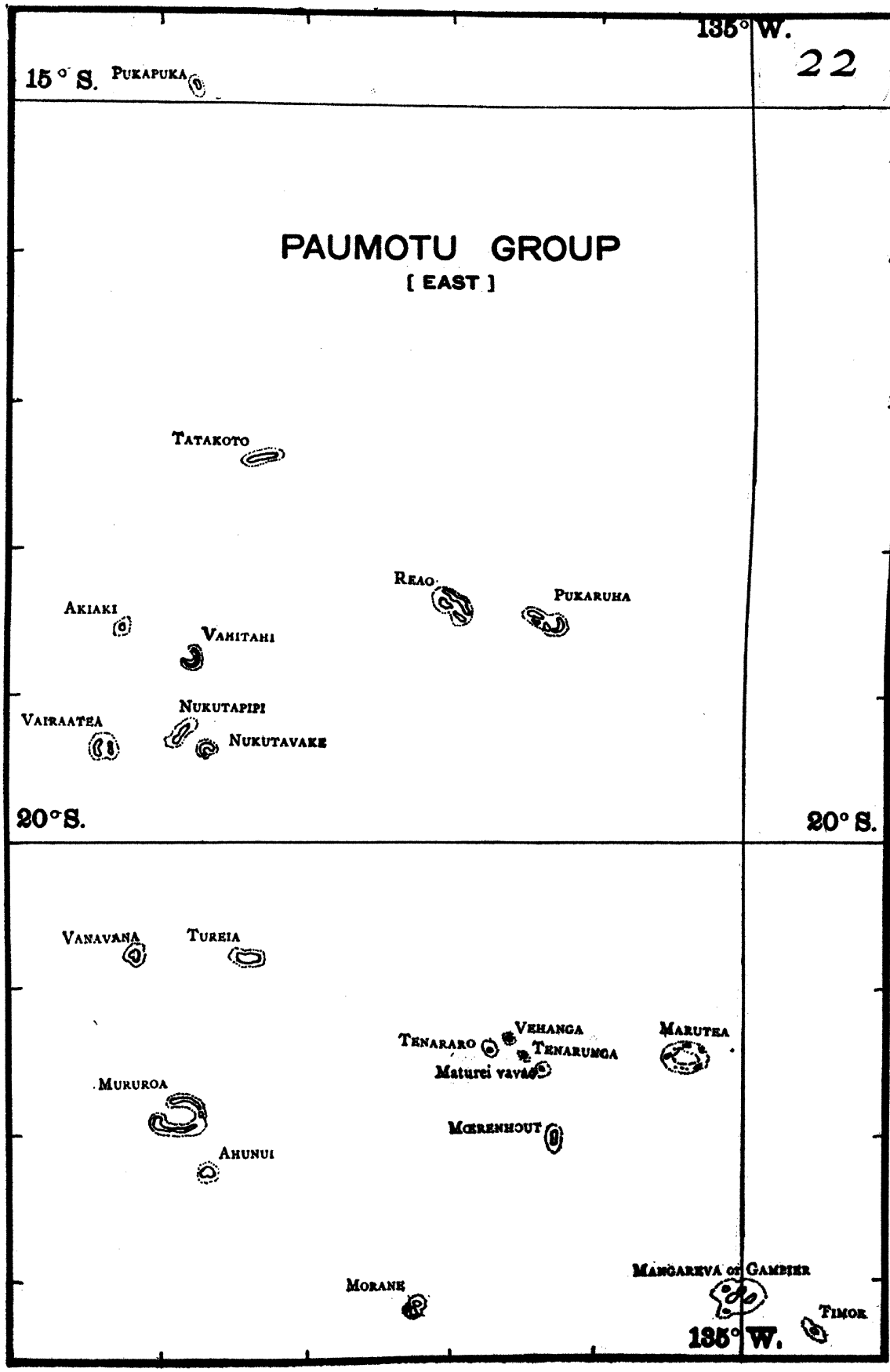
Ulu, see NGoli, Caroline islands.

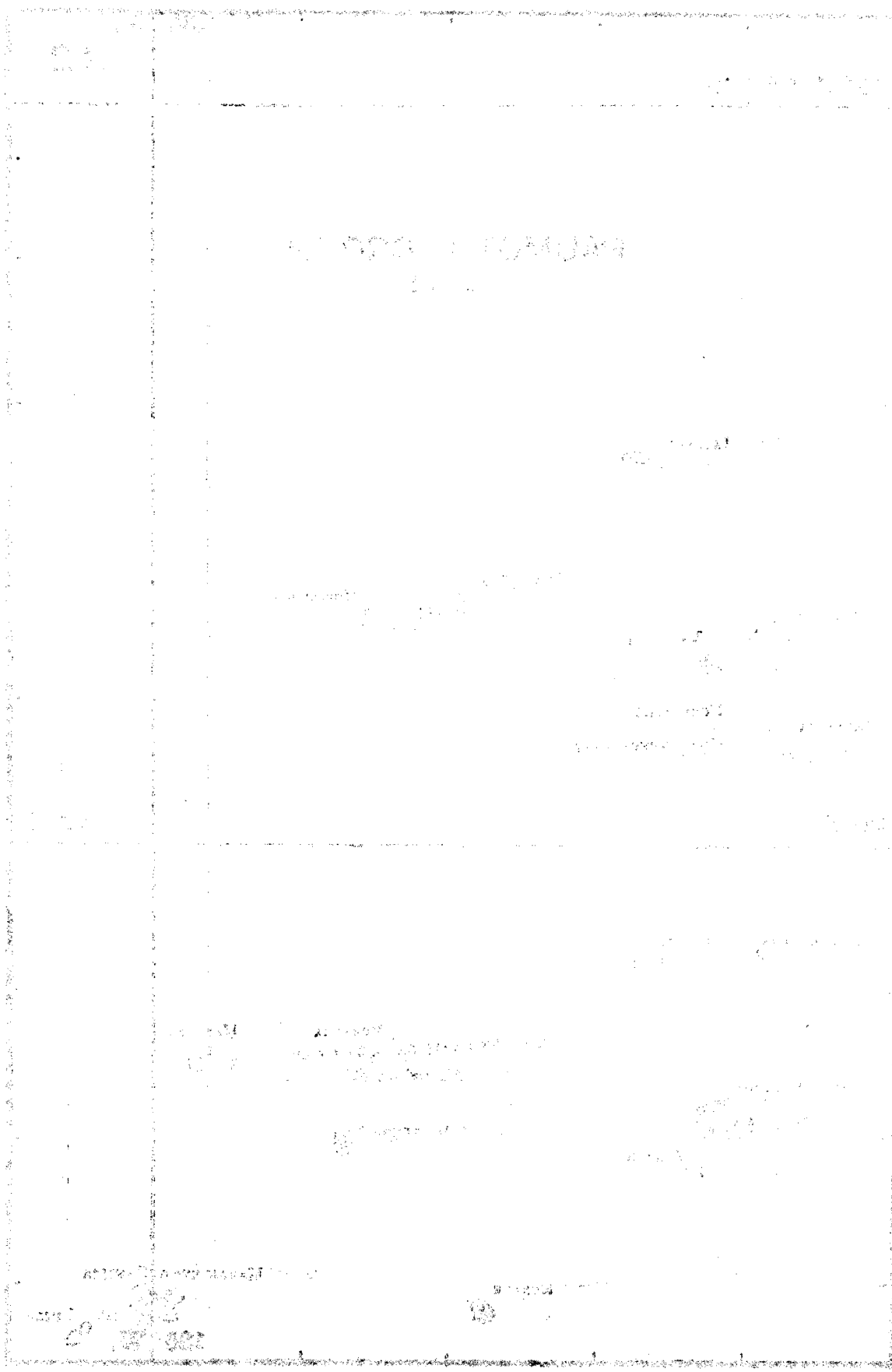
Ulul, islet of Namonuito, Caroline islands. 8° 36′ N., 149° 47′ 30″ E.

Ululina, of the Louisiade archipelago, lies west from Moturina; 325 ft. high; few inhabitants.

(Please insert this opposite page 160 of the INDEX TO THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN. A page of the manuscript was inadvertently omitted in printing.)

PAUMOTU GROUP
[EAST]





Uluma, or Suckling reef, is in the Louisiade archipelago.

Ulunau, in the Admiralty group, is in 2° 06′ S., 147° 32′ E.

Uluthi, Uluti or Mackenzie, of the Caroline islands, was discovered by Captain Mackenzie in 1823, but previously by the Spaniard Egoi. The islets Mogmog (on which Padre Cantova was killed when endeavoring to establish a Jesuit mission), Falalep, Troilem, Ear and Kilap are the principal ones. 9°56′N., 139°50′E. **3.**

Umaitia was Bougainville's name for Tetuaroa.

Umboi or Rook is immediately west of New Britain; 28×16 m., 5000 ft. high, volcanic. **10.**

Umol, islet of Ruk in the Caroline islands.

Umuda, at the mouth of the Fly river, New Guinea. 8° 28′ S., 143° 48′ E.

Unalik, see Ounalik, islet of Namonuito, Caroline islands.

Undaga, one of the French islands, Bismarck archipelago. 4° 38′ S., 149° 12′ E. **10.**

Underwood group, Fiji, consists of Bateman, Henry, Linthicum, Ogle, Reynolds, and Smith.

Undui, islet of the Ono i lau group, Fiji. **14.**

Unei, on the north coast of New Guinea. 3° 10′ S., 143° 21′ E.

Unes, islet of Uea, Loyalty group; covered with many flat-topped hills.

Uneyeute, islet at the southeast end of Namonuito, Caroline islands.

Union or Tokelau, group of low coral islands extending 180 m. NW-SE.: Gente Hermosa, Fakaofu, Nukunono, Atáfu. Belongs to Great Britain. **17.**

Uo, see Lainé of the Loyalty group. **13.**

Upolu, of the Samoan islands, is the second in size and contains the principal port, Apia, of the German portion of the group; 39.5 m. E-W., with an average width of 8 m.; 3200 ft. high. Subject to hurricanes. 13° 46′ S., 171° 20′ W. **15.**

Ura, see Takapoto of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Urak, see Mokil, Caroline islands.

Urara, of the Bismarck archipelago; 1 m. E-W. 4° 17′ S., 151° 39′ E.

Uraura, islet in the harbor on the south side of Pallikulo, New Hebrides.

Ureparapara or Bligh is 12 m. northwest from the north point of Vanua lava, New Hebrides; nearly circular; 12 m. in circumference, 2440 ft. high; volcanic; 300 inhabitants. 13° 35′ S., 167° 18′ E. **12.**

Uri, islet of Malekula, New Hebrides; 1.5 m. WNW-ESE.; low, inhabited.

Uripiv, islet of Malekula, New Hebrides, half a mile in diameter; 300–400 inhabitants. Natives are said to bury their old or sick people alive. Presbyterian mission station.

Urombo, islet of Malekula, New Hebrides. 15° 58′ S.

Urracas, of the Marianas, consists of three islands in a circle 2–3 m. in diameter; probably the remains of a sunken crater. 20° 08′ N., 145° 19′ E. See map under Marianas.

Uru, see Tomman, New Hebrides.

Urukiki, islet off Port Stanley, of Malekula, New Hebrides.

Uruktapi or Urukthopel, of the Pelew islands, is 5.5 m. long; uninhabited. South point is in 7° 14′ 30″ N., 130° 28′ E.

Uruma or Duchess, of D'Entrecasteaux group, is west from Duau. 9° 57′ S., 150° 51′ E.

Useless, two small, wooded islands on the New Guinea coast. 10° 35′ 45″ S., 150° 51′ E.

Utan, islet in Meoko harbor, Duke of York island, Bismarck archipelago.

Uteroa, the northern islet of Tapiteuea, Gilbert islands. North end is in 1° 08′ 20″ S., 174° 45′ E.; south end 1° 29′ 14″ S., 175° 11′ 02″ E. **7.**

Utet, islet in Faitruk group, Ruk lagoon, Caroline islands.

Utian or Brooker, in the Louisiade archipelago. 11° 03′ S., 152° 27′ E. **9.**

Utirik, Button or Kutusow, Marshall islands, is 20×5 m. 11° 20′ N., 169° 50′ E.⊙

Utupua, an old form of Tapoua or Edgecumbe of the Santa Cruz group.

Uvea or Wallis was discovered by Maurelle in 1781, and again by Wallis in 1797. There are nine separate islands from 1–10 m. in circuit, and many islets or rocks enclosed within one reef, though there is a ship passage to the lagoon on the south. Uvea is 7 m. N-S., volcanic, 197 ft. high. Reef 14 m. N-S., 9 m. E-W. Came under French influence in 1842; at first attached to the jurisdiction of Tahiti; November 27, 1887, it was, with Futuna, made part of New Caledonia. Population in 1880, 5000 and increasing. On the south are Faüa, Nukuatea, Nukuafo, Nukufetao, Faioa, Akimoa or Sail-rock; on the east, Nukulufala, Lonaniva, Fougalei; on the north, Takuaviki, Nukuteatea, Nukuloa, and Nukufutu. The southwest point of Uvea is in 13° 23′ 35″ S., 176° 11′ 47″ W. **18.**

Uvea, a form of Uea, Loyalty group.

Uyelang, islet of Udjelong, Marshall islands. Northeast end in 9° 43′ N., 161° 19′ E.

Vaga, of the Kiriwina group. 8° 44′ S., 150° 55′ 30″ E.

Vahanga or Bedford, in the Actæon group; 5 m. west from Tenarunga, Paumotu archipelago. **22.**

Vahine, a form of Huaheine, Society islands.

Vahitahi or Cook's lagoon was discovered by Bougainville in 1768, and seen by Cook the next year; 3×1 m. Paumotu archipelago. 18° 42′ S., 138° 50′ W. **22.**

Vaiorea, islet on the west side of Huaheine, Society islands.

Vairaatea, Vairaotea or Egmont, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Wallis in 1767; consists of two islets, Pukararo (leeward), Tres Cocotiers of Mauruc, and Pukarunga (windward) or Egmont. 19° 20′ S., 139° 18′ W. **22.**

Vairaatea, see Mururoa, Paumotu archipelago. Often confounded with the preceding.

Vaitupu or Tracy, of the Ellice group, is of oval shape with fringing reef; 4 m. in diameter. Formerly spelled Oaitupu. 7° 30′ S., 178° 41′ E. **16.**

Vakuta, inhabited islet of the Kiriwina group. 8° 47′ S., 151° 04′ E.

Valea, one of the Shepherd islands, New Hebrides; uninhabited, narrow, almost inaccessible; 367 ft. high. Above the steep sides are coconut groves. **12.**

Valise, see Guilbert, New Guinea.

Valua, of the New Hebrides, extends 6 m. NE-SW.; 1400 ft. high. Fertile, with a population of about 1000. A station of the Melanesian mission. 13° 40′ S., 167° 38′ E.

Vambi, one of the French islands, Bismarck archipelago. 4° 40′ S., 149° 11′ E.

Vanama, south from Tagula, Louisiade archipelago. 11° 38′ S., 153° 31′ E.

Vanavana, Kurateke, Barrow or Teku, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Beechey January 31, 1826. It is a narrow strip of sand surrounding a lagoon; 1.2×1.7 m. 20° 45′ S., 139° 03′ W.⊙ **22.**

Vanderford, of the Underwood group, Fiji. 17° 38′ S., 177° 21′ 30″ E.⊙

Vanderlin, the largest of the Sir Edward Pelew group in the Gulf of Carpentaria. Named for one of the directors of the Dutch East India Company who was a great promotor of marine discoveries.

Vangunu, a name of the island off the southeast end of New Georgia or Rubiana, Solomon islands.

Vanikoro, of the Santa Cruz islands, is 30 m. in circumference and 3000 ft. high Densely wooded and only the coast inhabited. Tevai is on the same reef. As the scene of the loss of the two ships of La Pérouse, in 1788, Vanikoro has a sad interest. British protectorate declared August 18, 1898. 11° 41′ 50″ S., 166° 51′ E. **12.**

Vanua kula, an islet of Kandavu, Fiji, 250 ft. high. 18° 48′ S., 178° 25′ 10″ E.

Vanua lava or lavu, New Hebrides, the largest of the Banks group, 15 m. N-S., 10 m. E-W.; 3000± ft. high, active volcano on the ridge. 13° 48′ S., 167° 30′ 30″ E. **12.**

Vanua levu, Fiji; 100×25 m., 3200 ft. high, is the second in size of the Vitian group and mountainous and wooded, with many bays and harbors with entrances through openings in the barrier reef. The northeast point is in 16° 06′ 30″ S., 180° 07′ E. **14.**

Vanua masi, coral islet, 80 ft. high, within the Argo reef, Fiji. 18° 05′ S., 178° 27′ W.

Vanua mbalavu, Fiji, is 14×1 m.; Mt. Koro mbasanga is 930 ft. high. 17° 13′ S., 178° 58′ W.

Vanua vatu, Fiji, is 6 m. in circumference and 310 ft. high. Frequented by fishermen. 18° 22′ S., 180° 39′ E.⊙

Vao, islet of New Caledonia. 20° 35′ S.

Vao, islet of Malekula, New Hebrides, off Port Stanley.

Varivari, two islets on the south coast of New Guinea.

Vaté, see Faté, New Hebrides.

Vatganai, islet in Banks group, New Hebrides. 13° 12′ S., 167° 40′ E.

Vatia, islet on the north coast of Viti levu, Fiji, 600 ft. high. 17° 20′ S., 177° 50′ E.

Vatia, small, high and rocky island off the north coast of Tutuila, Samoan islands. **15.**

Vatilau or Buena Vista, off the northwest coast of Florida, Solomon islands; 1950 ft. high. 8° 53′ 30″ S., 159° 59′ 30″ E. **11.**

Vatiu, see Atiu, Hervey islands. **23.**

Vatoa or Turtle was the only one of the Fijian group seen by Cook in 1774. Coral, 2×0.5 m., 209 ft. high. Population less than 100. 19° 47′ S., 171° 43′ 42″ E. **14.**

Vatu i thake, off Vanua levu, Fiji. North point is in 16° 33′ 24″ S., 178° 44′ 30″ E.

Vatu, a high island in the Yasawa group, Fiji. 17° 16′ S., 177° 07′ E.⊙

Vatu ira, islet 100 ft. high, off the northeast coast of Viti levu, Fiji; in the north part of the Vatu ira lagoon, which is 14×3 m. 17° 19′ S., 178° 27′ E.

Vatuka, one of the Tiri group, off the west coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Vatu lailai, islet at the mouth of the weather passage to Vatu leile, Fiji.

Vatu leile, Fiji, a well wooded, inhabited island, 6.7×1.7 m. and 110 ft. high. 18° 34′ 30″ S., 177° 36′ 30″ E.

Vatu levu, islet off Vatu leile, Fiji.

Vatu savu, islet off Vatu leile, Fiji.

Vatu vara or Hat, Fiji; 1.2 m. in diameter, 1030 ft. high; coral, with steep cliffs on all sides; the property of an American who resides there. 17° 25′ S., 179° 32′ W.

Vatu Rhandi, New Hebrides. 13° 12′ S., 167° 40′ E. The proper form is Vatganai.

Vauvilliers, islet north from Maré, Loyalty islands.

Vavara, islet on the east side of Huaheine, Society islands.

Vavau or Vavao, Tongan islands, was first visited by Maurelle in 1781. Population in 1891 was 5084. To the south and west are many islets. 18° 38′ 20″ S., 174° 01′ W. **18.**

Vavi ai, islet in Guasop harbor on the south side of Murua or Woodlark island, of the Louisiade archipelago. **9.**

Vavitao or Ravaivai, of the Austral islands, was discovered by Captain Broughton October 23, 1791; or, as some claim, by Bonecheo in 1772; 10 m. long; high. 23° 55′ S., 147° 48′ W.

Vehanga or Bedford, in the Actæon group, Paumotu archipelago, uninhabited; 2 m. in diameter. 21° 20′ S., 136° 39′ W. **22.**

Vehi, or Wedge, is half a mile WSW. from south cape of New Guinea.

Vekai, low islet 6 m. from Tabutha, Fiji; uninhabited but frequented by turtle hunters. 17° 33′ S., 181° 11′ E.⊙

Vela la Velha is southeast from Mono, Solomon islands; 2800 ft. high. Volcanic, with fumaroles and hot springs.

Vele or Hinchinbrook, New Hebrides; northeast from Faté; 800 ft. high. See Mau.

Velerara, low and sandy island, Fiji. 16° 52′ S., 181° 00′ 45″ E.⊙

Velitoa, islet off Tongatabu, Tongan islands.

Vella Lavella, Solomon islands; 23 m. long, mountainous, with several volcanoes more than 1000 ft. high. North point is in 7° 32′ S., 156° 35′ E. **11.**

Venariwa, grassy islet 500 ft. high; 0.6×0.3 m. northwest from Moturina, Louisiade archipelago.

Vendralala, a high island in Naloa bay, Vanua levu, Fiji; inhabited. 16° 36′ 54″ S., 178° 42′ 45″ E.⊙

Ventenat, see Digaragara, Louisiade archipelago. Named for Louis Ventenat, naturalist and chaplain of the *Recherche.* **9.**

Verao, see Moso, New Hebrides.

Veriararu, islet of Tahiti, Society islands.

Vesey is east from Commodore bay, New Britain. 5° 27′ S., 150° 48′ E.

Viendrala, islet on the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji; 99 ft. high, cultivated.

Vicuna, low island of Fiji. 16° 11′ 35″ S., 179° 50′ 25″ E.⊙

Village, an islet off the north coast of New Guinea, inhabited and connected to the mainland by a reef bare at low water.

Vincennes, see Kawehe, Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Vingoru, one of the French islands, Bismarck archipelago. 4° 36′ S., 149° 21′ E. **10.**

Violet, islet 60 ft. high in the St. Andrew group, Admiralty islands.

Visschers, said to be three islands in the Bismarck archipelago, 1000 ft. high, coast steep. Inhabitants naked, dye their hair and tatu to some extent. Their canoes are a single log with carved ends. 2° 37′ S., 151° 58′ E. **10.**

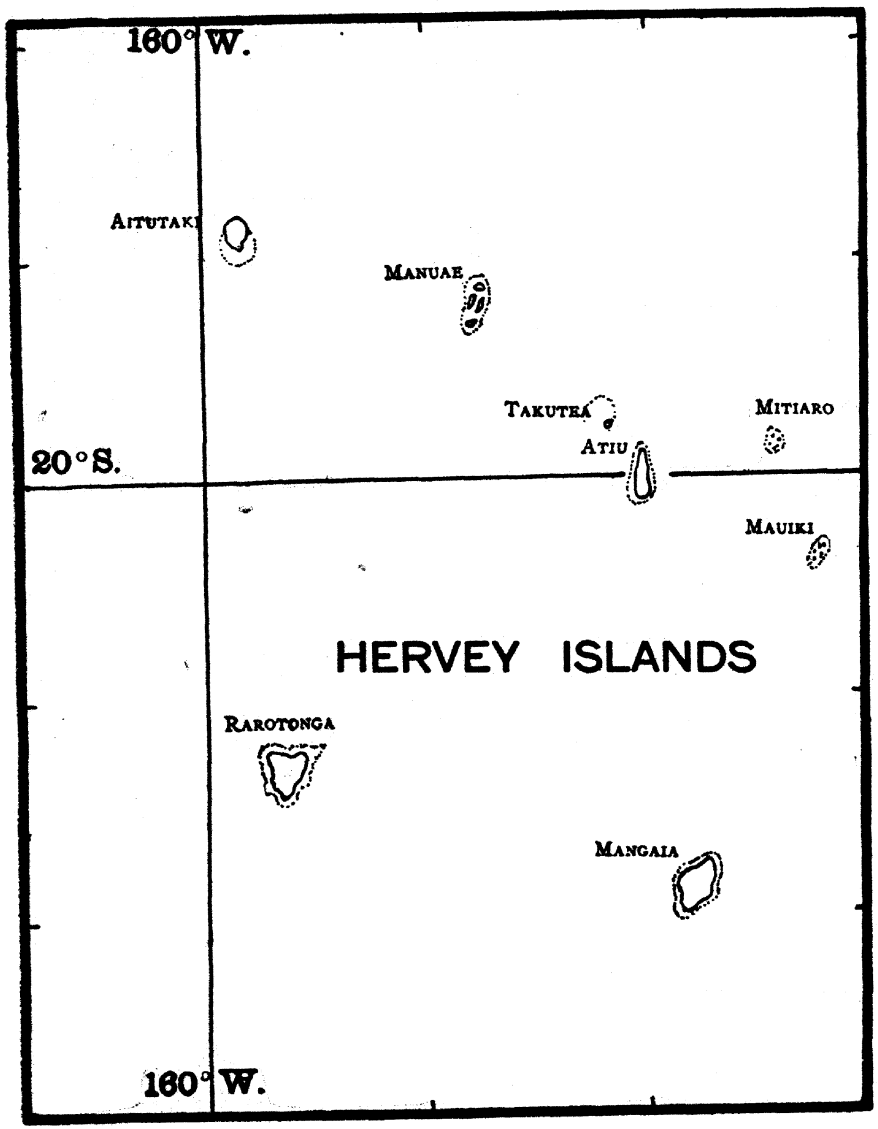
Viti, see Fiji.

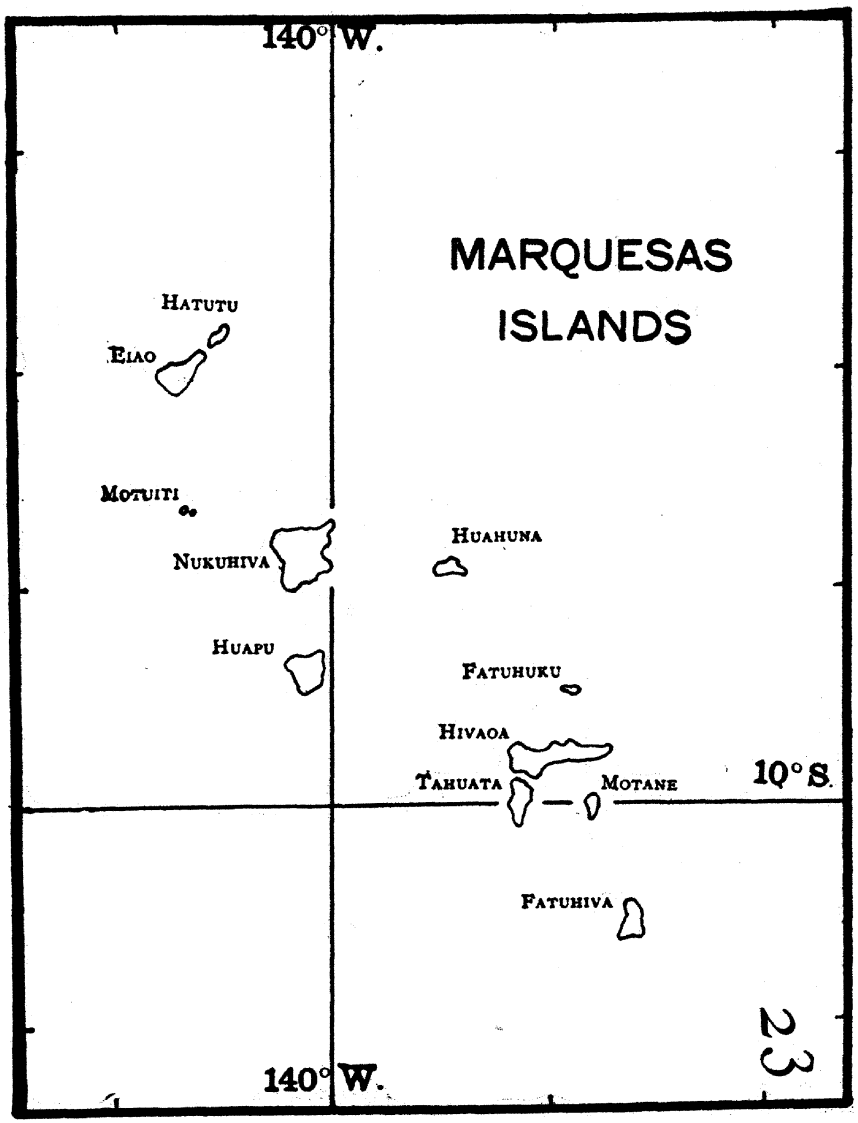
Vitora, on the southeast coast of Ysabel, Solomon islands. 8° 37′ S., 159° 46′ E.

Viwa, in the bay of Mbau, Fiji; 1×0.3 m., 160± ft. high. 17° 56′ 56″ S., 178° 39′ 25″ E.⊙

Viwa, in the Mamanutha group, Fiji; 100± ft. high. 17° 08′ S., 176° 54′ E.

Vliegen, see Rangiroa, Palliser group, Paumotu archipelago. **22.**


160° W.
AITUTAKI
MANUAE
TAKUTEA
ATIU
MITIARO
20° S.
MAUIKI
HERVEY ISLANDS
RAROTONGA
MANGAIA
160° W.


140° W.
MARQUESAS ISLANDS
HATUTU
EIAO
MOTUITI
NUKUHIVA
HUAHUNA
HUAPU
FATUHUKU
HIVAOA
TAHUATA
MOTANE
10° S.
FATUHIVA
140° W.

Volcano, in Anson archipelago. 22° 30′ N.

Volcano, off the northeast point of Umboi, 3500 ft. high. Dampier saw an eruption in March, 1700. 5° 32′ S., 148° 06′ E.

Volcano, on the west side of Blanche bay, New Britain, rose in February, 1878.

Volcano, see Tinakula, New Hebrides.

Volcano Islands, or Magellan archipelago, a small volcanic group south of the Bonin islands. Annexed by Japan in 1891. Arzobispo, Santo Alessandro, Sulphur, Santo Agostino. Uninhabited.

Volunteer, see Starbuck.

Vomo, on the northwest coast of Viti levu, Fiji; 2 m. in circumference, 380 ft. high, flat-topped. The south point is in 17° 30′ S., 177° 15′ E.

Vomo lailai, a rock 200 ft. high on the south side of Vomo, Fiji. 17° 29′ S., 177° 13′ E.⊙

Vostok, Wostok or Staver, was discovered by Bellingshausen in 1820; about 0.3 m. in diameter. Low, sandy, thickly covered with trees. 10° 06′ S., 152° 23′ W. British.

Votia, low island, Fiji. 17° 33′ 30″ S., 177° 26′ 20″ E.⊙

Vua, islet in the Mato passage, Great South reef of New Caledonia.

Vulan, New Guinea region. 3° 57′ S., 132° 41′ E.

Vulcan, a volcanic cone 12 m. in circumference, clothed with vegetation to a height of 3000 ft.; above that barren. Crater emits smoke. 4° 10′ S., 145° 02′ E.

Vulelua, on northeast coast of Guadalcanar, Solomon islands. 9°29′15″S., 160°28′E. **II.**

Vuna, a common name of Taviuni, Fiji.

Vuro, islet on the northeast point of Ono, Fiji; 270 ft. high; uninhabited.

Vuro lailai (Little Vuro), a rock 90 ft. high on the reef between Ono and Vuro.

Wabuda, at the mouth of Fly river, New Guinea. 8° 23′ S., 143° 45′ E.

Wagipa, islet southeast from Dauila, D'Entrecasteaux group. 9° 32′ S., 150° 21′ E.

Waia, in the Yasawa group, Fiji; 3 m. in diameter; 1641 ft. high. North extreme 17° 16′ S., 177° 05′ E.

Waia lailai (Little Waia); 2×1.5 m. North point is in 17° 19′ 40″ S., 177° 06′ E.

Waia lailai thake, Fiji, in the Yasawa group; 1×0.5 m., 555 ft. high, inhabited. 17° 22′ 20″ S., 177° 06′ 10″ E. Observatory Hill.

Waiben or Thursday, in Torres strait. 10° 36′ S., 142° 12′ E. A port of call for steamers between Singapore and Brisbane; in telegraphic connection with the latter.

Waier or Wyer, within the same reef with Mer and Dauer, in Torres strait. 9° 54′ S., 144° 02′ E.

Waigiu, 80×20 m., rugged and hilly; Papuan, with wild tribes in the interior. East end is in 0° 20′ S., 131° 20′ E. Subject to the Sultan of Tidore.

Waiheke, in Auckland harbor, Hauraki gulf, New Zealand.

Waihu, an old chart name for Rapanui or Easter island.

Waikatu, the largest of the St. Andrew group, Admiralty islands. Inhabitants seem to be a superior race.

Waikawa, Te Houra or Portland, in Hawke bay, New Zealand.

Wailagilala, low islet of sand and coral in the Lau group, Fiji; 9×3 cables, at the northeast corner of a lagoon 9 m. in circumference. Also Weilangilala.

Waima, see Uen, New Caledonia.

Wainwright, see Akamaru, islet of Mangareva. **22.**

Wakaia or Wakaya, 10 m. east from Ovalau, Fiji; 4×1.5 m., 595 ft. high. North point is in 17° 35′ 16″ S., 179° 02′ E.

Wake was discovered in 1796 from the *Prince William Henry*, but it is probably the San Francisco of Mendaña; 20–25 m. long, 8 ft. high. When I saw it from the masthead of the ship *Oracle*, in 1865, it was covered with a low and sparse vegetation. 19° 15′ N., 166° 30′ E. Annexed by the United States in July, 1898.

Waldron, a small island in the Hudson group, near Viti levu, Fiji. 17° 51′ S., 177° 09′ 30″ E.⊙ Named for Purser R. R. Waldron of the Wilkes Expedition.

Walibi, islet of Panatinani, Louisiade archipelago; 140 ft. high, grassy.

Walker, in the Hudson group, Fiji. 17° 34′ 30″ S., 177° 03′ 10″ E.⊙ Named for Lieutenant W. M. Walker of the Wilkes Expedition.

Walker, discovered by Captain Walker in 1814. 3° 34′ N., 149° 15′ W. Existence doubtful.

Wallis (Red), in Torres strait. 10° 50′ S., 142° 02′ E.

Wallis (Woody), in Torres strait. 10° 52′ S., 142° 02′ E.

Wallis, islet of Port Praslin, New Ireland. 4° 48′ S., 152° 47′ E.

Wallis, see Uvea. **18.**

Walo, islet north of Port Stanley, on the coast of Malekula, New Hebrides.

Walpole, Loyalty islands, was discovered November 17, 1794, by Captain Butler of the *Walpole*. 22° 38′ 07″ S., 168° 56′ 45″ E.

Wanim or Grass, in the Louisiade archipelago; 1.5 m. N-S., 390 ft. high.

Waremata or East, in the Bonvouloir group, Louisiade archipelago, is 500 ft. high, densely wooded. 10° 26′ S., 152° 03′ E.

Wanawana, an extensive, low, densely wooded island off the west side of New Georgia (Marovo), Solomon islands. 8° 12′ S., 157° 07′ E.

Waratap, on the east side of South bay of Faté, New Hebrides.

Wari or Teste, between the Louisiades and New Guinea: called Teste by D'Urville; 2.5 m. E-W., 0.2 m. wide; inhabited by uncouth natives who wear human jaw bones as armlets. 10° 57′ 55″ S., 151° 03′ 20″ E. **9.**

Wariura, 8° 22′ S., 143° 24′ E.

Warren Hastings, see Pulo Marière, Caroline islands. 4° 20′ N., 132° 28′ E.

Warrior, see Tut on the south coast of New Guinea.

Wasau = Faiva, islet of Uea, Loyalty islands.

Washington, New York or Prospect, was discovered by Captain Fanning in 1798; 3.2×1.2 m., 10 ft. above the sea; covered with coconut and other trees. No lagoon, but a fresh water pond. 4° 41′ 35″ N., 160° 15′ 37″ W. (Fig. 12.)

Washington, see Huahuna, Marquesas islands.

Wasima, 175 ft. high, southeast from Dituna point, southeast coast of New Guinea.

Wasp, islet near Layard islands on the north coast of New Guinea.

Wateeoo = Atiu, Hervey islands.

Waterlandt, of Schouten and Lemaire, is Manihi of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Watmough, a low island off Viti levu, Fiji. 17° 45′ 50″ S., 177° 20′ 40″ E.⊙

Watson, islet off Blanche harbor, Mono, Solomon islands.

Watts, see Ailuk of the Marshall islands. **6.**

Watts, see Kuriva in the Engineer group, Louisiade archipelago.

Wavi ai, see Vavi ai, Woodlark or Murua.

Wea or Emery, of the Atana islands, northwest from Rotuma.

Webb, 2–3 islets covered with coconut trees, near Roux islands, New Guinea. Also called Ulawabai.

Wedge, islet of Stewart island, New Zealand.

Wedge = Vehi, on the southeast coast of New Guinea.

Wednesday, in Torres strait. 10° 32′ S., 142° 18′ E.

Weeks was seen by Captain Gelett, of the *Morning Star*, in 24° 04′ N., 154° 02′ E., December 17, 1864. It had been previously reported. About 5 m. long, densely wooded with trees and shrubs; a knoll in the centre rising 200 ft. above the sea. Uncertain on charts.

Weitoa or O'Neill, on the southeast coast of New Guinea; nearly 2 m. NW-SE., and 580 ft. high. 10° 41′ S., 150° 56′ E.

Welle, see Raputata of the D'Entrecasteaux group. **9.**

Wellesley, group in the Gulf of Carpentaria, of which Mornington is the largest. The others are: Rocky, Pisonia, Beautiful, Forsyth, Bentinck, Allen, Sweers and Fowler.

Wellington, see Alapawa, New Zealand.

Wellington, see Mokil of Caroline islands. **5.**

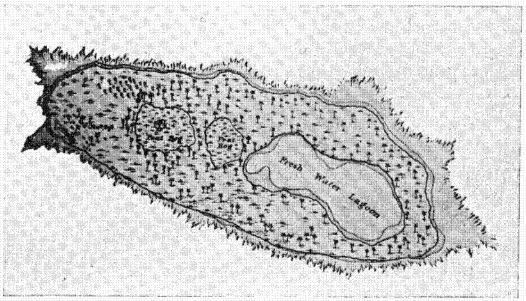


FIG. 12. WASHINGTON ISLAND.

Wenman, of the Galapagos, the fragment of a volcano now 830 ft. high.

West, islet of Kandavu, Fiji; 25 ft. high.

West, islet of Niuatobutabu, Tongan islands; 70 ft. high, 0.7 m. in diameter.

West, in Torres strait. 10° 33′ 45″ S., 150° 48′ 25″ E.

West, islet south side of Umboi, Bismarck archipelago; 150 ft. high.

West, islet off Cape Queen Charlotte, west side of New Hanover; inhabited. 2° 26′ S., 149° 55′ E.

West Danger, of the Marshall islands.

Western, a group of the Admiralty islands. 2° 12′ S., 148° 00′ 40″ E. **10.**

Whakari or White, in the Bay of Plenty, New Zealand.

Whale (La Baleine), see Isénay of the Pleiades group, Loyalty islands. **13.**

White, see Whakari, New Zealand.

Whitsunday, see Nganati of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Whitsunday, see Nukutavake.

Whitsunday, on the Australian coast. 20° 15′ S., 149° 02′ E.

Whitsuntide, see Arag, New Hebrides.

Whittle, Fiji. 18° 50′ 30″ S., 178° 25′ 30″ E.⊙

Whytohee, see Napuka of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Wiak, see Schouten.

Wiakow, on the north part of the outer ring of Egum atoll, Trobriand group. 9° 20′ 30″ S., 151° 58′ E.

Wild, of the Admiralty group; 0.7 m. long. Named for J. J. Wild, artist on the *Challenger*. 1° 55′ 10″ S., 146° 40′ 56″ E.

Willaumez, now ascertained to be a part of New Britain. Named for one of the officers of D'Entrecasteaux, Ensign on the *Recherche*.

William IV., see Ant of the Andema group, Caroline islands.

Williams, one of the Tiri islands off Vanua levu, Fiji. 16° 24′ 45″ S., 179° 06′ 22″ E.⊙

Wilson, islet off Blanche harbor of Mono island, Solomon islands.

Wilson, see Ifalik, Caroline islands. **3.**

Wilson, a name of the Duff islands, so called because seen by Captain Wilson, September, 1797.

Wilson, see Manihi of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Wittgenstein, see Fakarawa of Paumotu archipelago. So named by Bellingshausen. **21.**

Woahoo = Oahu, Hawaiian islands. Old English name found on charts with Owhyhee.

Wolea or Ulie, Caroline islands, was discovered by Captain Wilson in the *Duff* in 1793. Wooded and inhabited atoll 0.7 m. in diameter, with 22 islets. North end 7° 23′ 30″ N., 143° 57′ E. **3.**

Woles, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands.

Wolkonski, see Takurea of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Woodlark, see Murua, Kiriwina group.

Woodle, see Kuria of the Gilbert islands.

Woody, opposite Entrance island in Torres strait. 10° 40′ S., 142° 20′ E.

Woody, islet in Arembo bay, on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Woody, see Panaman of the Louisiade archipelago.

Wostok, a form of Vostok.

Wotja, the westernmost islet of Odia atoll, Marshall islands. There is much confusion with a similar name in the Romanzow atoll.

Wotje, Odia or Romanzow, of the Marshall islands, extends 29 m. E-W., with a width from 6–12 m. There are 65 islets on the reef. Christmas harbor, of Kotzebue, is in 9° 28′ 09″ N., 170° 16′ 05″ E. **6.**

Wotto, of the Marshall islands, was discovered by Captain Shanz of the Russian navy. It is 18 m. long and 4–12 m. wide. 10° 05′ N., 166° 04′ E.⊙

Wrack, in the Bismarck archipelago. 3° 15′ S., 154° 31′ E.

Wuli or High, on the northwest coast of Roua, Louisiade archipelago; 1.4 m. E-W., 300 ft. high; inhabited and cultivated. 11° 42′ S., 154° 02′ E.

Wyer, a form of Waier, Torres strait.

Wytoohee, see Napuka, Paumotu archipelago. Disappointment islands of Byron.

Yaba, islet in Banaré bay, on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Yabwat, see Jabwat, Marshall islands.

Yaga, of the Kiriwina islands.

Yakimoan, islet northwest from Panawina, Louisiade archipelago.

Yalangalala, uninhabited islet, Fiji. 16° 49′ 30″ S., 180° 57′ 20″ E.⊙

Yambu, uninhabited island, 170 ft. high near Vuro, off Kandavu, Fiji.

Yamiga, islet on the southwest coast of New Guinea.

Yandé, 6 m. west from Paâbâ on the northwest coast of New Caledonia; 1070 ft. high, inhabited and well cultivated.

Yandua, high, inhabited island, 12 m. in circumference; Loto peak, 875 ft. high, is in 16° 49′ S., 178° 16′ E.

Yanguel, see Kayangle of the Pelew islands.

Yanganga, islet 887 ft. high on the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Yaniba, largest of the group on the north side of the outer ring of Egum atoll; 14 islets, the highest 150 ft. Population 200. 9° 20′ 30″ S., 151° 55′ E.

Yanutha lailai and **Yanutha levu,** two islets between Ovalau and Moturiki, Fiji.

Yanutha loa, off the west coast of Vanua mbalavu, Fiji; 160 ft. high.

Yanuya, inhabited island of the Mamanutha i thake group, Fiji.

Yanu yanu eloma, grassy islet 140 ft. high on the Kandavu reef, Fiji.

Yanu yanu sau, islet 80 ft. high on the reef of Kandavu, Fiji.

Yap or Ouap, of the Caroline islands, is on a reef 35×5 m. A volcanic peak 1170 ft. high. The north islet is in 9° 37′ N., 138° 08′ E. Population 8000, Malay with slight Polynesian admixture. The stone money of the group consists of wheels of aragonite from 6 in. to 12 ft. in diameter. See photograph in *The Caroline Islands*, by F. W. Christian, 1899, p. 236.

Yaroua, islet of Tuvutha, Lau group, Fiji.

Yarru, on the New Guinea coast. 9° 07′ S., 143° 12′ E.

Yaruman, islet 285 ft. high, northeast from Pana numara, Louisiade archipelago.

Yasau-i-lau, near Yasawa, Fiji; 0.5 m. long, 437 ft. high. 16° 51′ 40″ S., 177° 26′ 40″ E.⊙

Yasawa group, Fiji, consists of Timboor, Kiusick, Yasawa, Asawa, Ovawa, Androna, Yasawailau, Otovawa, Nansia, Nangati, Matathoni levu, Yangati, Naviti, Eld, Fox, Agate, Sinclair, Waia, Waialailai, Waia lailai thake, Biwa, Knox, Ombi, Baldwin, Davis, Totten, Lewin, Vomo.

Yasawa, inhabited island 8×2 m., 781 ft. high, in the group to which it gives name. The north point is in 16° 43′ S., 177° 30′ 05″ E. **14.**

Yaukuve or May, islet of Ono, Fiji; 400 ft. high.

Yaukuve lailai, near by, is 200 ft. high.

Yavurimba, uninhabited islet of Mamanutha ira group, Fiji.

Yavutha, islet 240 ft. high, of the Angasa group, Fiji.

Yeccla, islet of the Carteret group. Bismarck archipelago.

Yeharnu, islet of the Carteret group.

Yeina, north from Tagula, Louisiade archipelago. 11° 20′ S., 153° 28′ E.

Yendua, see Yandua, Fiji.

Yengiébane, islet near Paâbâ on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Yenoé, islet in Banaré bay on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Yermaloff, of Bellingshausen, is Taenga of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

York, a group in Torres strait, 9° 44′ S., 143° 25′ E. This group is shown on the Surveyor-General's fine map of Queensland and British New Guinea, 1896, but I have been unable to find any description.

York, Duke of, an interesting group, of volcanic origin, between New Ireland and New Britain in St. George channel.

York, Duke of, see Atáfu of the Union group. **17.** Wallis gave this name to Eimeo, Society islands.

Young, on the Australian coast. 12° 07′ S., 143° 12′ E.

Yovo, islet of the Carteret group, Bismarck archipelago.

Yowl, a group of 16 low islands on the west coast of New Guinea. 0° 25′ N., 131° 00′ E. Papuan. Group surrounded by a coral reef 60 m. in circumference. This belongs to the Moluccas and is not properly included in our region.

Ysabel or Bogotu, the Camba of Mendaña, Solomon islands. The full name was Santa Ysabel de la Estrella; 125 m. NW-SE. by 25 m., 3900 ft. high. The Melanesian mission has several stations here. The northeast point is in 7° 18′ S., 158° 08′ E.

Ythata, high, inhabited island north from Vaturera, Fiji; 2.5 m. E-W., 1 m. N-S. East point is in 17° 17′ S., 179° 34′ 30″ E.

Yule, see Roro.

Zarpane is a name of Rota of the Marianas.

Zet, islet off the north end of Loof, Hermit group. **8.**

Zeune, a small group on the southeast coast of Bougainville, Solomon islands. 6° 17′ S., 155° 48′ E.

Zille, islet in Dampier strait.

Zoller, off the southwest end of Bouka, Solomon islands. 5° 25′ S., 154° 32′ E.

Zuckerhut, of the Admiralty group. 2° 24′ S., 146° 49′ E.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Asie, Solomon islands. All the islets of the Solomon islands and of Ontong Java in this supplementary list were taken into British jurisdiction by treaty with Germany as mentioned under Solomon islands.

Benana, Solomon islands.

Dauahaida or Marokau, of the Paumotu archipelago.

Engaulii, islet of Ontong Java.

Faise, Solomon islands.

Grampus islands are attributed to Captain Meares, April 4, 1788, in 25° 15′ N., 146° E. Two islands close together, another southwest from these. Perhaps the Sebastian Lopez of the Spanish charts.

Lehuanu, islet of Ontong Java.

Loto, Solomon islands.

Malabrigos or Margaret, a group of three islands discovered by Captain Magee in 1773, in 27° 20′ N., 145° 45′ E. Perhaps the Malabrigos (bad shelter) of Torres in 1543, but the identification is uncertain.

Marakau = Marokau, of the Paumotu archipelago.

Margaret, see Malabrigos above.

Mongava, a name of Rennel, Solomon islands.

Mongiki, a name of Bellona, Solomon islands.

Nee, islet of Ontong Java.

Niellei, Solomon islands.

Nieue = Niüe or Savage. The Jurisdiction of Her Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner's Court for the Western Pacific was extended to Niüe October 19, 1899.

Nufahana, Solomon islands.

Nusakoa, Solomon islands.

Nusave, Solomon islands.

Oikuo, islet of Ontong Java.

Oku, islet of Ontong Java.

Palav, islet of Ontong Java.

Piedu, Solomon islands.

Porporang, Solomon islands.

Kalan, p. 82, should be Kalau.

Leuneuwa, p. 90, should be Leueneuwa.

Oua raha, p. 126, should be Owa raha.

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC AMONG THE NATIONS.

THE present ownership of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, whether by outright annexation, purchase or protectorate, is as follows:

Great Britain.—Australia, Tasmania, islands of Torres strait, S. E. New Guinea, Louisiade archipelago, Solomon islands (except northwest corner), Santa Cruz, Lord Howe, Norfolk, Kermadec, Chatham, New Zealand, Fiji, Ellice, Gilbert, Phœnix, Union, Tonga, Niüe, Line islands, Hervey (Cook), Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno of the Paumotu archipelago.

Germany.—N. E. New Guinea, Bismarck archipelago, N. W. Solomon islands, Pelew, Marianas (except Guam), Caroline archipelago, Marshall islands and Western Samoa.

France.—New Caledonia, Uvea, Society islands, Paumotu archipelago (except islands in the southeast extreme), and Marquesas islands.

The New Hebrides are jointly watched or protected by Great Britain and France.

United States.—Hawaiian group, Wake, Guam and Eastern Samoan islands.

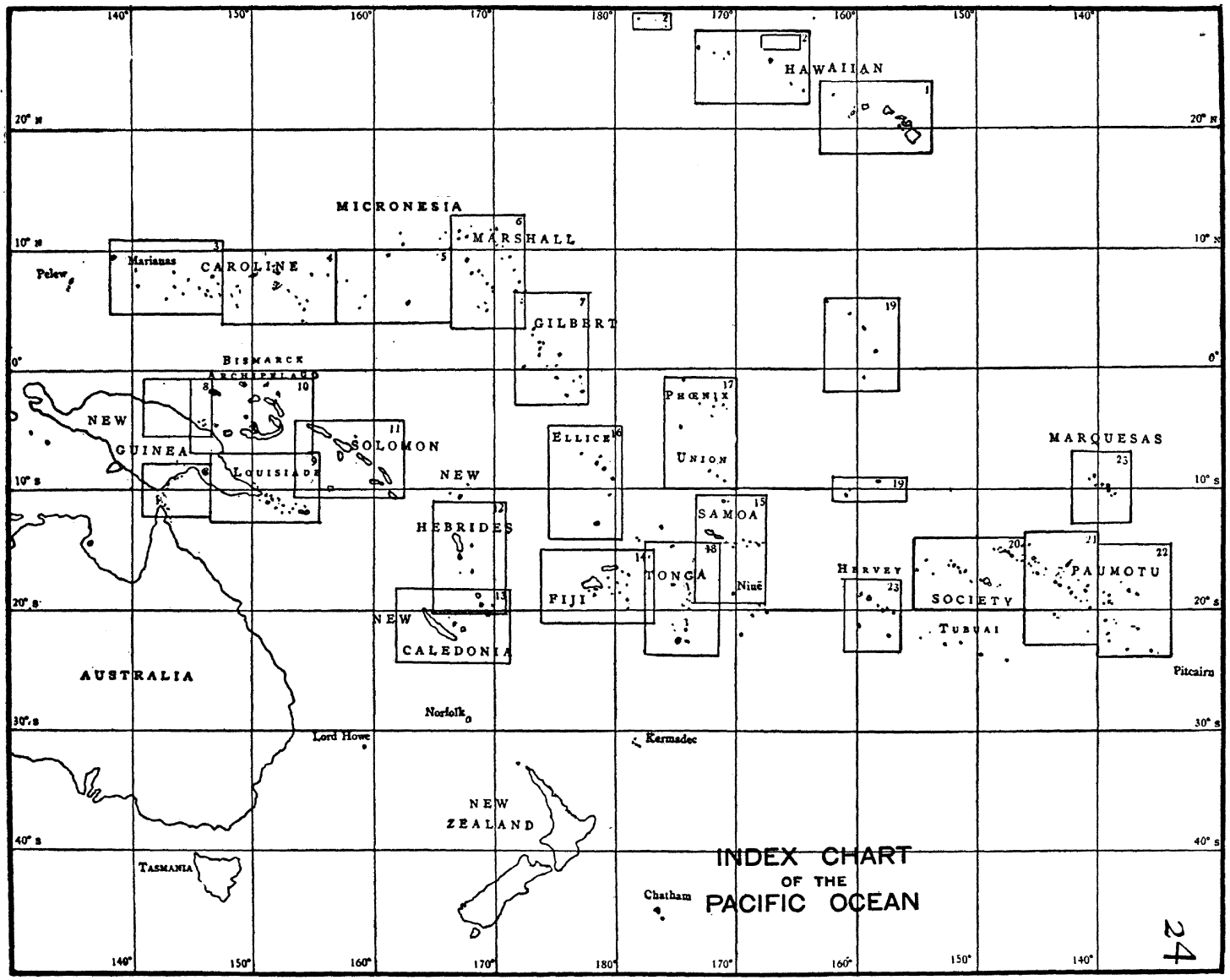
Holland.—Western New Guinea.

Japan.—Bonin and Marcus islands.

Equador.—Galapagos group.

Chile.—Rapanui or Easter island, Juan Fernandez group, and St. Felix islands.

Issued December, 1900.


140°
150°
160°
170°
180°
170°
160°
150°
140°
20° N
10° N
0°
10° S
20° S
30° S
40° S
HAWAIIAN
1
2
MICRONESIA
MARSHALL
6
Marianas
3
CAROLINE
4
5
Pelew
GILBERT
7
19
BISMARCK
ARCHIPELAGO
8
10
NEW
GUINEA
9
LOUISIADE
SOLOMON
11
NEW
HEBRIDES
12
ELLICE
16
PHOENIX
17
UNION
MARQUESAS
23
SAMOA
15
18
TONGA
14
Niué
FIJI
HERVEY
23
20
21
22
PAUMOTU
SOCIETY
TUBUAI
Pitcairn
NEW
CALEDONIA
13
AUSTRALIA
Norfolk
Lord Howe
Kermadec
NEW
ZEALAND
TASMANIA
Chatham
INDEX CHART
OF THE
PACIFIC OCEAN
24

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
GRADUATE LIBRARY

DATE DUE

BOUND
JAN 13 1928
UNIV. OF MICH.
LIBRARY

DO NOT REMOVE
OR
MUTILATE CARD

BERNICE PA
BISHOP MUS
OF
POLYNESI
ETHNOLO
AND
NATURA
HISTOR
—
MEMOI
1
1899–190

GN
670
.B52
v.1
no.1-5

UNIV
OF